The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Coffee and Tea Duty—The French Arms Hang Fire—Hon. Charles Hale—Mr. Sumner as an Oratorical Bully—The Albany Government Offices—Conviction of Wm. S. Stokes.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Feb. 13.—As was to be expected, the Ways and Means Committee finds itself seriously embarrassed in its labors by the instructions of the House of yesterday relating to the duty on tea and coffee. At the meeting this morning, the Committee voted to suspend further progress on the Tariff bill, and to authorize Mr. Dawes to ask the consent of the House to make an explanation of their situation, and also to move a reconsideration of the vote of instructions, on a pledge that the Committee would comply with the instructions by putting tea and coffee in the general bill, and then shaping that accordingly, which would relieve them from the necessity of bringing in a separate bill, inasmuch as such a measure could never pass the House without scores of amendments. But Mr. Mercur, of Pennsylvania, objected to any explanation, for which the revenue reformers and Democrats vow that Pennsylvania shall suffer when the tariff gets into the House. The Committee today fixed the tobacco tax at sixteen cents for smoking and twenty-four cents for plug, the efforts for a uniform tax having failed. Mr. Dawes will probably make another effort to have the instructions to the Committee modified.

MR. SUMNER'S MARE'S NEST.

Mr. Sumner's resolution regarding the sale of arms to France was not called up today, its promoters preferring to wait and see what effect it produces. So far as the Government is concerned, there is not the slightest idea that the conspirators will make anything out of it, that was fully guarded against at the time, and Mr. Schurz's effort to exasperate the Germans will prove a fiasco. It is said that the recent conferences of the cabal that is throwing mud at the Administration had this before them, and that they regarded it as the "big thing" that was to defeat the renomination of Gen. Grant They are somewhat chop-fallen today to find that it has fallen comparatively still born. Every opportunity will, however, be afforded the investigation, and the War Department will be especially thankful for any aid in detecting improper practices or corrupt conduct in any of its officers.

CHARLES HALE AND THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today reported favorably on the nomination of Hon. Charles Hale to be Assistant Secretary of State. He would have been confirmed promptly, but Senator Schurz, doing the bidding of the disgraceful lobby which has followed Mr. Hale at every step, objected. Mr. Hale will be confirmed at the next Executive Session.

MR. SUMNER AS THE WOLF IN THE FABLE.

The Senate spent most of today, after 1 o'clock, in a dispute about what should be taken up for action. Mr. Fenton, who takes just a little notice of the Customs bill, so that it may seem that he had some object in introducing it besides getting a chance to make a political speech, very obligingly consented, as he always does, that his bill should not be pressed at the present time; but others insisted that a vote should be taken upon the question of its postponement, and it was laid aside by 29 to 22. A vote of 31 to 18 brought the Appropriation bill before the Senate, instead of the new House Amnesty bill, which Mr. Trumbull tried to have taken up. Mr. Sumner gave notice that he would move his civil rights amendment again, and the idea of having his long speeches repeated again so soon, was too frightful to be entertained. Mr. Sumner reopened the controversy with Mr. Sawyer, and then accused the latter of picking a quarrel with him. He has behaved toward Mr. Sawyer all through this affair like the wolf in the fable of the wolf and the lamb. Mr. Sumner troubled the water in the first instance, and then accused Mr. Sawyer of doing it, and proceeded to lash him for it. Mr. Sumner's terrible egotism, which some term his "magnificent personality," was too powerful to be overcome by the mild treatment the Senator from South Carolina was able to give it, and he gained such a triumph as a bully enjoys. Mr. Wilson did not succeed in the rôle of peace-maker, and the scolding continued as vigorously after his tender appeal for peace as before. It was 2½ o'clock when the Senate finally settled down to the consideration of the Appropriation bill. After that, Senators went out one by one, as though the ordinary work of legislation was too vulgar to be attended to, leaving at last hardly, if quite a quorum.

RETIRING INVALIDED JUDGES.

In the morning hour of the Senate today the bill providing for the retirement of Federal Judges on salary, in cases where they have become by any cause physically incapable of performing the duties of office, was called up by Mr. Trumbull. This bill proposes to extend the terms of the present law to make the same principle apply in a greater number of cases. There was quite an interesting debate for a few minutes, which was cut off by the arrival of the hour of 1 o'clock.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS FOR ALBANY.

The bill appropriating $350,000 for a Government fire-proof building at Albany passed the House, today, by an overwhelming vote, after an exciting discussion, in which, however, Mr. Garfield was the only man who opposed the measure. He planted himself upon the Secretary of the Treasury's recommendation to the effect that the Government should begin the erection of no new buildings until some of those now underway are completed. He also insisted that the vote on the bill would be a test vote, and would justify the Committee on Public Buildings in reporting favorably upon a number of similar bills which they now have under consideration. The House refused to look upon it as in any sense a test question. Mr. Potter stated that Albany had never had one cent from the Government in the shape of new buildings. Although the annual duties collected there were $800,000, the internal revenue receipts were $15,817,728 in eight years. The sum of $1,750,000 was paid to eleven thousand pensioners, and the Courts for all the section east of Buffalo were located there. The Government officers for years had been scattered over the City in shabby and unsafe rented buildings. The bill was the more favorably received because of the offer of the city of Albany to donate a site for the purpose worth $140,000. This Albany bill got through the House in the last Congress, but was killed, subsequently, by amendments appropriating money for buildings all over the country. The measure has been pressed for many years, and its success at length seems assured.

Mr. Hale today got up the Naval Appropriation bill, accompanying it with a long explanatory speech. This is the fourth of the bills, and appropriates $17,943,047. No progress was made with the bill, but it is probable that debate upon it was exhausted. Gen. Morgan, of Ohio, improved the opportunity to work in his "chaos" speech, which he has delivered at least twice in Congress, and which was his chief ammunition on the Ohio stump last Fall. Morgan justifies himself in charging that "chaos" exists in the Treasury Department by refusing to be enlightened upon the manner in which the business of the Register's office is carried on. As soon as his breath was exhausted the House adjourned.

NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

The Banking and Currency Committee, at their meeting today, had before them George B. McCartee, of the Treasury Note Printing Bureau, who submitted his views and recommendations regarding the reprinting of the national bank notes. He proposes that in reprinting, the new silk-fibre paper of the Treasurer shall be used as additional safety against counterfeiting, and also that a portion of the printing of the notes shall be done in Philadelphia, so that the entire preparation of a single note will involve its passing through three different printing establishments in New-York, Philadelphia and Washington, each acting as a check upon the other. The great point of difference, and one which may defeat any change, is, that the banks insist that the Treasury shall defray the expenses of reprinting, and the Treasury insists that the expenses shall be defrayed by the banks.

CONVICTION OF EX-CONGRESSMAN STOKES.

The second trial of Ex-Congressman Stokes, for his connection with the Beatty frauds, was concluded today, and the Jury brought in a verdict of guilty. There was some new evidence, which made it appear that all the parties concerned knew of the bogus character of the claims, and that Stokes knew of it and helped prepare them. A motion for arrest of judgment will probably be made before Judge Cartter to-morrow, and doubtless it will be overruled and sentence pronounced. Victor G. Powell will be sentenced at the same time.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in Executive Session, to-day, confirmed the following nominations:

Edward S. McCook, to be Secretary of Dakota Territory. Assessors of Internal Revenue—Wilson Morrill, Thirty-first District of New-York; Abram Hoffman, Eighteenth District of New-York; Alonzo B. Carroll, Second District of Missouri; John P. Taggart, for Utah. John P. Gates, Postmaster of Madison, N. Y.; John V. Roe, Second Lieutenant in the Second Cavalry.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

The Joint Committee on International Copyrights have had three long sessions, and listened to the arguments of all parties on the question. The result of the discussion is, the friends of the different measures have united upon the plan of granting the right to foreign authors, on the condition that their works shall be manufactured in the United States.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

In response to the Senate resolution of Dec. 19, 1871, calling for information as to questions with Spain growing out of Cuban affairs and the instructions given to United States commanders in relation thereto, the President today transmitted reports of the Secretary of State and Secretary of the Navy, stating that practically all the information called for was communicated to the House of Representatives on the 20th of December, 1871. The report of the Secretary of the Navy states that all instructions referred to were transmitted on the day above mentioned. The substance of these official documents were published at the time.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE CAMPAIGN.

Speeches of Schurz, Trumbull and Fenton, and the New-York Tribune as Democratic Campaign Documents.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Feb. 13.—The opposition Press of New-Hampshire teems with the revamped and revived lies, long ago exploded, about the immense defalcations among the officers of the Government. These statements are so ridiculously false that it would seem absurd to refute them; but being constantly reiterated, they doubtless find some believers. Senator Patterson is preparing a crushing statement, based on the record of the Treasury, with which he will nail these perpetrators to the wall when he opens the campaign next week. The showing of the achievements of the Administration grows grander with every month, especially in its financial policy. The only embarrassments which Senators Patterson, Wilson and other speakers in New-Hampshire will meet with will be the speeches of Schurz, Trumbull, Fenton and other so-called Republicans, now circulated by the Democrats, and the utterances of such alleged Republican papers as the New-York *Tribune*, who are doing all they can to achieve Democratic success in that State. There was a conference of New-Hampshire people here last week, who looked over the ground politically and determined on certain measures for the campaign, which have been already put into effect.

COL. FORNEY'S RESIGNATION.

The President's Reply to the Collector's Letter.

Washington, Feb. 13.—The President has forwarded the following to Col. J. W. Forney:

Executive Mansion,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 12, 1872.

To Col. J. W. Forney, Collector Port of Philadelphia:

My Dear Colonel: Your letter of the 10th inst., tendering your resignation of the office of Collector of the port of Philadelphia, to take effect on the 1st day of March prox., was duly received. I regret that you have found this course necessary, because your appointment to that place gave general and almost universal satisfaction when it was made, and since your services have been appreciated and approved quite as generally. I appreciate, however, the reasons which you assign for the course taken, and hope for your continued success as a journalist and citizen. I will be highly gratified, if successful, in procuring as your successor one enjoying the same confidence of the public and Administration, and who will administer the office as well as you have.

With high regards, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT.

SUPPRESSING ILLICIT STILLS.

Brooklyn Smugglers Entirely Extirpated—Not an Illicit Still in the First District.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Assessor Jourdan, of Brooklyn, reports to the Internal Revenue Bureau, under date of Feb. 9, as follows: "Today I have the honor to report that there is not one illicit distillery in the First District of New-York. It is completely, and, with the continued co-operation of the Police, permanently suppressed. During the above period the officers connected with my office have caused the indictment of twenty-three illicit distilleries, sixteen of whom have been arrested. Seven of this number have been convicted, and sentenced to fines and imprisonment. My assistants have also captured, during the same period, 458 barrels of illicit rum, fourteen horses and wagons, twenty-one copper stills, worms and other apparatus, and destroyed 210 mash-tubs." One year ago there were thirty-six illicit distilleries in the wards now comprised in this district. The refusal of the Police authorities, in the Fall of 1870, to permit the use of their force naturally bore its own fruit. It put the Internal Revenue Bureau in such a position, regarding the use of troops, that the authorities were finally forced to yield the co-operation of the Police or rest under the stigma of refusing protection to officers engaged in enforcing the law, and thus compelling the Department to protect its officers with military force. This is a decided triumph of the Department.

Heavy Gale in the West.

Rock Island, Ill., Feb. 13.—The wind blew a gale all day, interfering with work on the new bridge, and out-door work generally. The roof of the Christian Church was badly damaged, and two walls of the engine-house of the Marseilles quilt factory were blown in. Two men, while driving across the river, were blown from their vehicles. One was stunned by the fall, and his buffalo robe was caught by the wind and blown a mile distant.

The Steamer Nashville.

Cincinnati, Feb. 13.—The steamer *Nashville*, when she sunk this evening, was loaded to her guards. Her freight was composed largely of groceries and furniture. She had on board 440 tons, valued at about $175,000; insured in Cincinnati companies for $150,000. The steamer was owned by Messrs. Henry Hart, James Mack and Robert Semple, and was to have started at 3 o'clock to-morrow for New-Orleans. She was valued at $30,000; insured for $19,000.

UTAH.

Grand Banquet to the Japanese Embassy—Speech of Nagano.

Salt Lake City, Feb. 13.—At the banquet last Devening to Minister De Long and the Japanese Embassy, 120 ladies and gentlemen were present, besides Mr. and Mrs. De Long, the young Japanese ladies, and the entire Embassy Several toasts were given, and Nagano, the Japanese Secretary, was called for, and in very correct English, to the evident gratification of Prince Iwakura, said, "Several years since I visited America with the first Japanese Embassy, and in my visit now I notice with great pleasure the immense advancement that this people have made, and by this I see the great good of your civilization. I am proud of the fact that Japan is rapidly advancing on the same great road of national improvement." Near midnight the company left the table and engaged in dancing, which was kept up with great spirit until near daylight. This event is the chief topic of today.

SNOW-BOUND.

The Union Pacific Trains—Relief for Those Blockaded.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 13.—Superintendent Sickles, of the Union Pacific Railroad, telegraphs today from Fort Laramie, 573 miles west of this city, as follows: "Have arrived here with a train of eastward-bound passengers. We are arranging to send three passenger-trains from here to-morrow, for the West, preceded by a snow-train, and accompanied by a coal and provision train. There has been no suffering among the passengers. Complaints are chiefly from passengers who were not allowed to control the movement of the train."

THE OHIO CANALS.

Important Resolution by the Ohio Senate.

Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 13.—In the Senate today a resolution was adopted granting the use of the Ohio canals to residents of Canada, on terms of equality with citizens of the United States, provided the Dominion Government grant a similar use of the Canadian canals to citizens of the United States. In the House a bill was passed creating a board of trustees and visitors for alumni associations of colleges and universities.

The Case of Rev. Stephen Morgan.

Cincinnati, Feb. 13.—Rev. Stephen Morgan, recently convicted of stealing books from the Theological Library, and fined in the Police Court, was tried by a Council of his own and neighboring churches at Cheviot, today, when Morgan expressed penitence, and the Council has forgiven him, but censured him severely and sentenced him to receive a reprimand before his congregation. His ordination is deferred to give him a probation. He is required to replace with new books all books taken from the library by him. He will continue to preach to his congregation.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Governor of Kentucky today signed the Southern Railroad bill.

The Kansas House yesterday passed the Temperance bill.

Commissioners authorized the issue of $200,000 new Cook County bonds, Illinois.

There are now 9,300,000 bushels of grain, in store and afloat, in Chicago.

The Rothsay Hotel at St. Johns, N.B., was burned yesterday.

Samuel G. Lund, of Boston, convicted of receiving and concealing smuggled goods, was yesterday sentenced to pay a fine of $6,000.

Three young sons of Mr. Milor, of Sharon, Mass., were drowned in that town yesterday by breaking through the ice in Lathrop's pond.

Dr. Spaulding, a respected citizen of Galesburg, Ill., and prominent Mason, died there yesterday.

The Montgomery House in Warwick R. I., was burned yesterday. Loss, $3,000; fully insured.

All the main streets of Memphis, Tenn., were crowded with visitors to the Mardi Gras yesterday.

The Homeopathic State Medical Society met at Albany yesterday, and President Grey's annual address was delivered.

Rev. Dr. Bridgman, of Albany, N.Y., has declined the call of the Tabernacle Baptist Church of Philadelphia.

In the town of Jefferson, Winona County, Minn., on Tuesday morning, the residence of Julius Haus, with three children, was burned.

The Kansas Senate yesterday passed a bill giving the Bribery Investigating Committee power to compel the attendance of witnesses.

The Commandant of the Navy-Yard at Pensacola reports the arrival on the 9th inst., of the Russian fleet.

The order assigning Lieut. C. M. Anthony, from Portsmouth, N. H., to the United States steam-ship *Powhatan*, at Brooklyn, is revoked.

The New-Hampshire State Board of Agriculture opened their session in the Culver Hall, Agricultural building, Hanover, yesterday.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of the State of New-York meet in Poughkeepsie to-morrow.

The steamer *Nashville* was cut down by ice at her wharf in Cincinnati yesterday, and sunk. She will probably turn over.

Permission has been granted by the Illinois and Michigan Canal Commissioners to run boats from Lockport to Chicago on the cable plan.

It is reported that true bills have been found against several members of the Missouri Legislature for playing "keno" and other games prohibited by law.

Judge McKean has been granted leave of absence from Salt Lake City by the President to consult personally with him and the Attorney-General on the situation in Utah.

Acting Gov. James, of Nebraska, yesterday issued a proclamation revoking the call for an extra session of the Legislature made by the President of the Senate during his absence.

Capt. J. M. Bradford, United States Navy, of Portsmouth, N. H., recently promoted, is placed on the retired list, on account of ill-health.

Edward Bransfield, of Portland, a deaf and dumb mute, while walking on the railroad track at Hartford yesterday, was run over and killed.

The Chicago Council last night appointed a committee to make preparations for the public reception of the Japanese Ambassador and his party when they reach there.

Capt. James Biggs, of Covington, Ky., late Deputy United States Marshal, has been arrested and sent to jail at Louisville, on account of a deficit of about $3,000 in his accounts.

United States Revenue Detectives Beach and Alden, of South Carolina, report thirty-five seizures in the State connected with the unlawful manufacture and sale of tobacco during the month of January.

Thomas Connell, sentenced to be hanged for murdering Lafayette Burns, in Missouri, was reprieved yesterday by the Governor until April 15, to afford an opportunity to examine his mental condition.

A report from Jefferson City, Mo., says that the Warden and other officers of the Penitentiary have been indicted by the Grand Jury of Cole County, for flogging a negro convict, last September.

The McCall & Black Water Cure Establishment of Galesburg, Ill., was totally destroyed by fire yesterday. A large number of patients were rescued with difficulty. Loss, $10,000 to $15,000; insurance not known.

Hon. Eliphalet A. Bulkely, President of the Ætna Life Insurance Company, died at Hartford yesterday, aged sixty-nine. He has been twice a member of the State Senate and once Speaker of the House.

By the recent drawing of seats, Representative Brooks, of New-York, was thrown on the outer circle; but his Democratic friends complimented him by so rearranging the seats as to give him one of the best in the House.

On Sunday Mrs. Elizabeth Dougherty, of Paris, Ky., who was shot by her little grandchild, died yesterday. Mrs. Dougherty cocked the pistol at the request of the child, and said, "Shoot!" when the ball entered her stomach. The pistol was supposed to be empty.

In the Chicago Criminal Court, yesterday, Alderman Whittaker's counsel presented fifty-four affidavits, signed by that number of citizens, expressing the belief that Whittaker could not receive a fair trial in Chicago owing to the prejudice against the indicted Aldermen.

OUR CORRUPT JUDICIARY

Important Meeting of the Bar Association Last Evening.

The Amendments to the Code Under Consideration—Report of the Committee on Extortions—The Legislature Asked to Impeach Judges McCunn and Ingraham.

The Bar Association met last night, but owing to the stormy weather the attendance was not large. Mr. Van Winkle presided.

Mr. Roelker, in the absence of the Chairman of the Committee on Extortions, desired to state what that Committee had done. They had found plenty of extortions in the chief offices with which lawyers had to deal, but it was difficult to get an agreement of four or five members to the form of a report. Besides, there was hesitation in lawyers on giving written proof. Lately he had received a bill from a Deputy Sheriff for an attachment. The charge was $10 for serving the paper, legal fee sixty-nine cents, and $20 for the deputy. The deputy had heard, perhaps, of the Committee on Extortions, and was willing to take what he (Mr. Roelker) thought right. He had heard of a case where, on an attachment of a ship, $750 had been charged, which the Court reduced to $72 30, but the Sheriff, even then, gave trouble till a compromise was effected. Again, a man had been compelled to pay $1,400 to keep out of jail one night. In the County Clerk's office $6 had been charged for copying eight folios, while the legal fee was only eighty cents. The appraiser's charge in the Surrogate's office, one-tenth of one per cent., was extravagant. From the Register's office came all kinds of complaints. They had figured out both the regular and irregular fees of that office, and had found the irregular fees exceeded, last year, $30,000. The fee bills had been framed under an entirely different system, even before the Code, and they left many things in doubt. They had prepared a copy of all the old laws, and were pretty much agreed that an entirely new law, as to fees, should be prepared, and most of the fees abolished and the officers made salaried officers. The great difficulty came from the fact that offices were regarded as the reward of political services. He stated these matters not as a report, but to show that the Committee had not been idle, and at the same time to urge on the members of the Association to send in written statements of any grievances, so that they might, should they make any changes, be able to substantiate them.

Judge Davies, from the Committee on Amendment of the Law, submitted the following amendments of the Code, suggesting immediate action:

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CODE OF PROCEDURE.

Section 134. Strike out these words at the end of the first subdivision, viz.: "Or where such service shall be made within this State personally upon the President, Treasurer or Secretary thereof."

Sec. 179. The first and second subdivisions are hereby amended so as to read as follows:

1. In an action for the recovery of damages for injuring or for wrongfully taking, detaining or converting property.

2. In an action for money received, or property embezzled or fraudulently misapplied by a public officer, or by an attorney, solicitor or counselor, or by an officer or agent of a corporation or banking association, in the course of his employment as such; or by any person in a fiduciary capacity, or for any misconduct or neglect in office, or in a professional employment.

Section 186 is hereby amended so that the same shall read as follows:

The defendant, at any time before execution, shall be discharged from the arrest, either upon giving bail or upon depositing the amount mentioned in the order of arrest, as provided in this chapter.

The defendant may give bail whenever arrested, at any hour of the day or night, and shall have reasonable opportunity to seek for and to procure it before being committed to prison. And no sum or value whatever shall be asked of, or received from, the defendant while so seeking for such bail.

Sec. 187. At the end of the section insert. "The Sheriff, Under Sheriff or Deputy Sheriff by whom the arrest shall be made may examine the proposed bail, as to their sufficiency, under oath—which oath he is hereby authorized to administer; and, upon sufficient bail being given by any party, the party giving it shall be discharged from custody. No fee or value whatever shall be demanded or received from the party arrested by the Sheriff designated in the order or process for the arrest; the officer making the arrest, or any assistant of such Sheriff or officer, for taking bail, or examining into the sufficiency thereof, or any service relating thereto, or to the arrest; but any fees allowable by law therefor shall, in the first instance, be chargeable to the plaintiff; and in case he shall recover costs in the action, those fees may be allowed him in the final costs of the action." Every such Sheriff, officer, and every such assistant, who shall offend against any provision of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and every such offender, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both; and in case any such Sheriff, officer or assistant shall offend against any provision of this section, such Sheriff, together with any such officer or assistant officers, shall also be liable, jointly and severally, to a civil action, by any party aggrieved, for treble damages, including treble any money or value paid or delivered for such purpose as aforesaid.

Sec. 231. Strike out "of such defendant," and insert: "Which such defendant has, or may at any time have, prior to the entry of judgment therein."

Sec. 231. At the end of the section add:

"The Sheriff may serve the said attachment from time to time, and as often as may be necessary, before judgment, until the amount thereby required shall have been secured."

Sec. 244. The fourth subdivision is amended by striking out the following: "Receivers of the property in this State of foreign or other corporations shall be allowed such commissions as shall be fixed by the Court appointing them, not exceeding five per cent. on the amounts received and disbursed by them.

And at the end of subdivision five of the section add as follows:

But no receiver shall be appointed except on the application of a party to an action or proceeding; nor except upon notice, unless the party interested cannot be found in this State, or, after reasonable notice, fails to appear in the action. And whenever, in any case, an order is made for the appointment of a receiver, if the parties agree upon a person to be appointed, such person shall receive the appointment.

The fees of a receiver, whether appointed under the code or otherwise, shall in no case exceed the commissions allowed by law to a single executor or administrator. No receiver shall be appointed unless he shall give a written undertaking to be executed by at least two sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Court or Judge, for the faithful discharge of his duties as such receiver; and, whenever satisfactory cause shall be shown, on the application of any party in interest, his additional undertaking may be ordered by the Court or Judge, in any amount, and, on failure to give the same, the receiver shall be removed.

No clerk or salaried officer of any Court shall be appointed a receiver in any action or proceeding whatever.

Sec. 273. The first paragraph or sentence of the section is amended so as to read as follows: "In all cases of reference, the parties who have appeared in the action or proceeding, or their attorneys, including guardians *ad litem*, may agree in writing upon a person or persons, not exceeding three, and a reference of the action or proceeding shall be ordered to him or them, and no other person or persons.

The words stricken out of this section are as follows: "As to whom issues are formed in the action (except when the defendant is an infant or an absentee.")

At the end of the section insert as follows: "No clerk or salaried officer of any Court shall be appointed as referee in any action or proceeding whatever.

Sec. 274. Add at end of section as follows:

A judgment by default, for want of an answer, against a non-resident, for money thereby adjudged to be paid by said non-resident, except where the summons shall have been personally served in this State, or the defendants shall have appeared, a judgment by default, for want of an answer, against a foreign corporation, for money thereby adjudged to be paid by said corporation, shall not be levied or collected out of any property of said non-resident or corporation, except property by said judgment adjudged to be a security for the payment of such money, and except such as may have been levied upon, under an attachment issued in said action, nor shall such judgment create or impose any liability upon said non-resident or corporation, except in respect to such corporation.

Section 308 is amended as follows: In addition to these allowances, there shall be allowed to the prevailing party or parties in all actions or proceedings where a defense has been interposed, and a trial shall be had, upon the amounts of the recovery claimed, or subject matter involved, as follows: Five per cent. upon any amount not exceeding $1,000; an additional two per cent. upon every additional amount not exceeding $10,000, and an additional one per cent. upon every additional amount; but in no case shall the allowance to any party in the aggregate exceed the sum of $1,000, and where there is more than one defendant in any action or proceeding, the aggregate allowance to the defendants shall not exceed the amount to which the plaintiff would have been entitled in case of his success.

When no defense shall have been interposed in an action for the partition of real property, or the foreclosure of a mortgage, or in any action in which a warrant of attachment has been issued, or for an adjudication upon a will or other instrument in writing, and in proceedings to compel the determination of claim to real property, the like allowances with the like limitations shall be made to the plaintiff upon the recovery of judgment therein; and in all said last-mentioned actions or proceedings, if the same shall be settled before judgment, the plaintiff shall be entitled to receive one-half of said rates of allowance. And in actions for partition or for the construction of a will, or other written instrument, where no defense shall have been interposed, there shall be allowed to the defendants a sum equal to the allowance of the plaintiff in such cases; and where there is more than one defendant the same shall be divided among the defendants, in proportion to their respective interests in the property partitioned, or in the subject matter involved.

In section 309, strike out all that part of the section beginning with the "difficult and extraordinary cases," to the end of the section.

Section 313 is amended by adding at the end of the section as follows: "In all references, as well in special proceedings as in actions, the fees of a referee shall be $6 for each day occupied in the business of the reference, and no more; unless at or before the commencement of the hearing a stipulation in writing, signed by the parties or their attorneys, shall be made, fixing another rate of compensation. The aggregate sum allowed to a referee, for sale in mortgage or partition actions, shall in no case exceed $100 in an action for foreclosure of a mortgage, nor $500 in an action for partition."

Section 343 is amended by adding at the end of the section as follows: "When an appeal has been perfected, and the security necessary to such proceedings has been filed, and the sureties approved, or not excepted to in due time, any levy that may have been made under the judgment shall be discharged, and the property taken thereunder shall be restored."

Sec. 401. At the end of subdivision 8 add, "And in case he shall fail to do so, the moving party may re-notice the motion before any other Justice or Judge of the Court, and after such re-notice shall have been given to the adverse party, the Justice or Judge to whom the motion was in the first instance submitted for decision, shall no longer have the power or authority to decide the same.

Section 401 is amended by adding at the end of subdivision 2 as follows: "But no order shall be made out of Court by any Judge of the Supreme Court of the First District, or by any Judge of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, or of the Court of Common Pleas of said City and County, unless the party applying for such order shall give satisfactory excuse, by affidavit, for not applying to the Judge holding the appointed Special Term for the hearing of non-enumerated motions, and the granting of *ex parte* orders, and a copy of the affidavit shall be served on the adverse party with the order."

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act in relation to jurors in the City and County of New-York, passed May 2, 1870, three-fifths being present:

The People of the State of New-York, represented in the Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 2 of an act in relation to jurors in the City and County of New-York, passed May 2, 1870, three-fifths being present, is hereby amended by striking out, in the concluding sentence of the section, the words, "by the Clerk of the Court, and to be collected by him fifty cents before the case is placed upon the calendar, and if there be a trial, fifty cents before the verdict shall be entered," and by inserting in lieu thereof "by the plaintiff when the verdict shall be entered."

An Act entitled "An act concerning actions against the Sheriff."

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. When an action shall be brought against a Sheriff, for an official act, and he shall have received indemnity against the consequences of such act, the party on whose behalf such indemnity shall be given, shall have the right to appoint the attorney and counsel who shall defend such action in the name of the Sheriff.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

There does not seem to be any legal reason against incorporating this act into the Code, but as the indemnity which the Sheriff is entitled to, may be taken when he is proceeding under several provisions of the Code, it would seem to be better that this act should stand by itself.

Mr. Henry Nicoll strongly urged the immediate action on the amendments, and the motion was carried, the amendments being taken up one by one. The first, which would withdraw the present right of commencing a suit against a foreign corporation, by mere service within the State of process on an officer of the corporation, gave rise to considerable debate, and was finally lost. A motion to postpone the further consideration of the amendments for a week was carried.

JUDGES M'CUNN AND INGRAHAM.

Mr. Pritchard, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a resolution that the Association appoint Joshua M. Van Cott, John E. Parsons and Albert Stickney to represent the Association before the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly in its investigation into charges against certain Judges.

Gen. Foster asked if the Association had preferred charges against but two Judges.

Mr. Nicoll explained that while the Association had, on being pressed, named but two Judges, Cardozo and Barnard, it did not preclude them from investigation in other quarters.

Gen. Foster insisted that if the Committee had only done this, they had not done the duty commited to them. If they had done their duty, McCunn would have been included. A worse Judge never sat on the Bench in New-York. There was no doubt, in his opinion, that the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court was as bad as either Barnard or Cardozo; and allowing that man to go because, as it was alleged, he had friends on the Committee, was an outrage he trusted the Association would not tolerate. There seemed to be a sort of cowardice or shrinking in this action.

Mr. Nicoll said that the original resolution named no Judges. If there were to be charges of cowardice, they would have a wider application. If the gentlemen had seen as much as they had, they would not object to this action of the Committee. He did not hesitate to say that there was a universal impression that McCunn should be united with the others, but as there was another method of proceeding against him by the Governor and two-thirds of the Senate, which was not applicable to the Courts of General Jurisdiction, they had concluded it better to proceed against the two Judges, and leave McCunn for future action by a different proceeding.

Gen. Foster said he was alluding to Mr. Justice Ingraham, who was on the same footing as Judges Cardozo and Barnard.

Mr. Nicoll said they had as much to do now as they could possibly accomplish.

Gen. Tremaine asked a more extended report from the Committee as to their action. The Committee had originally been asked to make their charges specific, but this had been overruled by the Association. He would like to know why specific charges were made against some and not against other Judges.

After some discussion, M. Nicoll said he regretted that the burden was thrown on him, not a member of the Judiciary Committee, of stating what occurred when their Committee went to Albany. It was just after the organization of the Legislature, when everything was in an unsettled state. It was deemed expedient, after consulting with members of the Legislature, individually, not to press the memorial at the time, and ask for a Select Committee, as they might not obtain it. It was the general impression on the part of the County that there was a disposition on the part of New-York to rush everything through. The County members began to be scared, and the fate of the memorial was deemed uncertain. After they left they received a telegram that the memorial would not be received without the names of persons complained against being specified, therefore the Committee prepared the supplemental memorial, containing the names of Judges Barnard and Cardozo.

The motion of the Committee was then adopted.

Gen. Foster then moved a resolution that the same Committee be instructed to present the names of Ingraham and McCunn to the Legislature for impeachment for dereliction of duty.

Quite an earnest discussion arose on this motion, and, on a motion to lay it on the table, Gen. Foster urged his motion, and Messrs. Hand, Crosby, McCarthy and Boardman, while admitting the propriety of impeaching the other two Judges, defended the action of the Committee as expedient, as concentrating their efforts, and avoiding dissensions and the labor of preparing additional cases, which would require similar labor to that already expended, and which had employed some of the Committee nearly the whole of the past three months.

Gen. Foster's motion was laid on the table, and the meeting adjourned.

Missouri State Labor Reform Convention.

St. Louis, Feb. 13.—The State Labor Reform Convention met in Turner Hall today to elect delegates to the National Convention to be held in Columbus, Ohio, on the 21st of February. The following delegates were chosen: At large—D. H. French and H. W. Mekee, of St. Louis. By districts—R. C. Silence, W. H. Randolph, L. Beattie, F. S. Hansman, George W. Bowen, Wm. Harper, A. E. Glenny, James S. Rollins and John W. Shockey.

The delegates are instructed to act in the National Convention with a view to making the Presidential nomination, and to oppose anything calculated to compromise the Labor Reform Party.

Judgment Against Mrs. Wharton.

From the Baltimore American, Feb. 13.

There was tried yesterday in the Superior Court, Hon. Judge Dobbin, the case of Henry W. Rogers against Ellen G. Wharton, and no defense being made, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $4,859 36. The suit originated in a promissory note, which was given by Mrs. Wharton to Mr. Rogers on the 14th of March, 1871, for $5,700, payable four months after date, upon the back of which was indorsed: "1871, 10th July, by cash, $1,000; interest for seven days, $1 17," and the verdict was for the amount remaining due and interest thereon up to yesterday.

The Admission of Colorado.

Delegate J. B. Chaffee, of Colorado, has written home a letter in reference to the movement for the admission of the Territory as a State, in which he says: "Now, this is what I propose to do—try it on our own limits. If I find it cannot be passed, I will put in Wyoming, unless I hear enough from the Territories to make it pretty certain to be voted down by the people. If these schemes fail, I am preparing a bill which will give all the Territories an opportunity to become States. It will not be compulsory, but whenever the provisions of the bill are complied with they can become States. Add all that part of California south of the thirty-fifth parallel to Arizona, into one State; add Utah to Nevada; add Washington to Oregon; add Dakota to Nebraska; Colorado and Wyoming one State; and Idaho and Montana one State. This will dispose of all but New-Mexico, and when they get some railroad in there make a State of that. I will have suitable proviso for the future large population. I believe this will be popular here, and I believe it will be much better for the West."

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

Failure of Valmaseda's Proclamation—Success of the Cuban Raids—A Series of Engagements in the Interior.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Havana, Saturday, Feb. 3, 1872.

It appears that the proclamation of Valmaseda, denying further concessions and pardons to the Cubans after the 15th of January and threatening those who fail to surrender with the most dire punishment, has failed to produce the effect desired by the Spaniards and expected by Valmaseda. The Cubans do not surrender, and those yet remaining in the field form a real nucleus of fighting material. They are, apparently, perfectly willing to risk the threatened punishment when captured, and in the meantime give such signs of life and activity as to astonish even their most sanguine partisans. The raids effected by the Cubans in several parts of the Eastern Department have been carried out with a daring and bravery to which the Spaniards had not been accustomed, and the success of the rebels has, accordingly, astonished and infuriated the Spanish military commanders.

RECENT OPERATIONS.

These successes do not pass beyond the category of raids; they are not of sufficient importance to cause serious damage to the Spanish troops, nor will they change materially the conduct of the war; but still they are of immense value to the Cuban cause at home and abroad, because these engagements prove, beyond doubt, that the insurrection retains still more vitality and power of resistance than people generally suppose. The spirits of lukewarm or wavering adherents of Cuba *libre* are kept up, and many of such Cubans, who would have surrendered on or before the 15th of January, have instead joined the revolutionary forces. The journals are silent as to recent military operations, and this is a sure sign that no material advantages have been gained by the Spaniards, as otherwise the fact would be trumpeted abroad. Two small bands crossed the famous military line, and another attempted to do so on the 27th, but were driven back by the Spaniards. The latter have a very humorous way of publishing such facts, and announced that the Cubans tried to cross over to the villas, because they were so closely pursued in the Central Department. Miguel Quesado and Manuel Lopez, Cuban officers, were killed near Manicaragua. Several minor engagements occurred near Crego de Avila, where two or three bands of negro troops are without arms to resist an attack. On the 16th, the Cubans, under Col. Rustán, advanced upon the town of Guantanamo, and after a severely contested fight took possession of a portion of the town, making a few prisoners and burning a number of houses. Troops from St. Jago de Cuba were telegraphed for, and when they arrived the Cubans retreated to the woods, after firing a few shots, losing only a few men. Similar attacks are expected by the people of Baracoa and other towns, and they exercise great vigilance to guard against a surprise from these unwelcome visitors.

Modesto Diaz attacked a convoy of provisions guarded by over 250 soldiers of the Regiment España, on the 23d ult. After a brief skirmish the Spaniards remained masters of the field, losing, however, a large portion of the pack-mules and horses, twenty-three killed, and about forty wounded. The Cuban loss is not exactly known, but must have been equal to that of the Spaniards, as nearly all the wounded and killed met their fate in hand-to-hand encounters, the nature of the ground not allowing the regulars to execute any manœuvres. Other fights in the same neighborhood have compelled Valmaseda to defer his return to Havana and attempt to change matters so as to give the Spaniards the advantage in the jurisdictions of Holguin and Las Tunas. Valmaseda is now at Mauranillo, directing in person the operations, and as he has quite a number of troops at his orders, he may be enabled to accomplish something.

The Cuban General Maximo Gomez attacked the Santa Lucia fort and plantation, about fifteen miles from Gibara. All the buildings except the central fort were taken and burned, and, after enlisting the blacks, Gomez followed the Spaniards to Bariay itself, attacking the place with the aid of Generals Juilan, Jose Peralta and Belisario Peralta. The Cubans took an outer entrenchment but were defeated in the attempt to take Bariay, troops having arrived from Gibara and Fray Benito in time to make a defense. The Cuban Generals Vicente, Garcia and Figueredo have passed the Canto River twice within the past ten days, and an engagement of some importance occurred on the banks of the Rioja River, night putting an end to the combat.

THE NEW SPANISH OFFICERS.

Gen. Jose Riquelme y Gomez, the new Commanding General of the Eastern Department, arrived on the Spanish steamer, yesterday, and leaves to-morrow for Santiago de Cuba. Gen. Francisco de Ceballos y Vargas, the new Segundo Cabo, Gen. Cayetano Figueroa and Gen. Juan Campuzano, who are to command the artillery and engineer forces respectively, are expected by the next mail steamer from Cadiz; bringing also more men with them. A new broom sweeps well, and a number of new brooms ought to sweep exceedingly well, but whether all these new officers are just the kind to clean out such a lively and tough incumbrance as the Cuban Revolution, is a matter admitting of some doubt.

SOCIAL GOSSIP.

The steam-ship *Morro Castle* arrived here on Thursday morning with a large and distinguished party of New-York excursionists, accompanied by Mr. Dimock, the President of the Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company. A portion of the excursionists, among them Mr. Dimock, Mr. S. S. Conant, of *Harper's Weekly*, return by the *Morro* today, while Mrs. Lafarge, Hon. Douglas Taylor, Mr. Church, of the *Galaxy*, Mr. Cooper and the rest will return next week by the steamer *Crescent City*. The excursionists have so far had a very pleasant time, all enjoying themselves hugely, only one of the number. Mrs. Denis, who left New-York unwell, being sick. All the Havana hotels are crowded with Americans.

QUASIMODO.

The Eastern Railroad Restores its Suspended Conductor.

From the Boston Traveller, Feb. 10.

Mr. Nowland, who was conductor of the smashed train in the Revere tragedy, last August, and who was suspended from his duties, has been restored, a decided expression of the railroad company's opinion that he was not to blame for what happened. As there was great blame somewhere, the Company takes it upon itself, which is magnanimous.

A Good Man for a Policeman.

From the Newberry (S. C.) Herald.

We are told that a colored man named Henson, living in this town, has not slept for three months. He labors under some nervous disorder. No pain is experienced by the unfortunate fellow. The physicians are treating this novel phenomenon. It seems to us that insanity or death must have intervened by this time, and yet his mind is clear and he labors every day.

A Contumacious Sergeant-at-Arms.

Col. John W. Jenkins, a prominent Republican, was arrested at Richmond, Va., by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, yesterday, for refusing to answer questions before the Committee of Investigation into the alleged bribery and corruption in the passage of the funding bill last session.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON

Misapprehension and Misrepresentation in England.

How the American "Case" Got to the Continent.

An Effort to Bring the Matter Up in the House of Lords.

Earl Granville Declined to Discuss the Question.

A Motion to Publish the British Case Carried.

Another Adverse Discussion on a British War Claim in Washington.

THE AMERICAN CASE.

Mr. Gladstone's Expression in the House of Commons—A Correction.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Mr. Gladstone's alleged remark in Parliament yesterday that "the case of the American Government submitted to the Geneva Board of Arbitration had not yet been presented, and that it would, therefore, be unjust to publish the document at present," is perfectly unintelligible here. Mr. Gladstone has probably been incorrectly reported, and doubtless refers to the British reply to the American case. Another very serious misapprehension in regard to the presentation of the American case has arisen. The case was not scattered broadcast over Europe before being presented at Geneva, as has been stated in several quarters. It was of the highest importance that not a single copy should escape official surveillance until the meeting of the Conference, which occurred on the 15th of December last. Minister Schenck was supplied with 150 copies in advance, and as soon as the case was submitted he was directed to distribute them among the members of the English Government. They soon found their way into the hands of the Press, and immediately after New-Year's the discussion began in the newspapers, which has been kept up ever since.

The President today, through the Department of State, sent to the Senate a copy of the United States statement of the case before the Tribunal of Arbitration

THE QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

A Proposition to Take Up the Case in the House of Lords—Earl Granville Declines to Discuss It—The British Case to be Published—Reports.

London, Feb. 13.—An attempt was made to bring the subject of the *Alabama* claims before the House of Lords today for debate. Baron Redesdale proposed to the Government the following question: If A and B, partners, sue C for fraud, and the defendant C, proves that B, one of the plaintiffs, acted with him in committing the fraud, whether such proof would not be a complete answer, and debar all damages?" Applying this to the questions at issue with the United States, he argued that the North and South were now partners in the *Alabama* claims. If the law in the case of persons was good, it ought to hold in regard to nations. Earl Granville said a discussion of the Treaty of Washington at the present juncture was undesirable, and he declined to answer the question put by Lord Redesdale. Several Lords expressed their regret that Parliament was the only place where the treaty could not be mentioned. They declared that the Government ought to publish the English case and other documents connected with the *Alabama* claims and give the British people an opportunity of enjoying the advantages which the Americans possessed for the discussion of the pending issues. Lord Granville again declined to reply, but said if a motion was made for the publication of the English case, it would be laid before the House. A motion was accordingly made and adopted.

It is reported throughout this city that the reply of the American Government to Earl Granville's note, in reference to the claim for indirect damages, reached United States Minister Schenck today.

The Anglo-American Association held a meeting last night, to consider the questions arising from the claim of the United States before the Geneva Board of Arbitration for indirect damages. After a full interchange of views, the Association adopted a resolution that it would not publicly discuss the *Alabama* difficulty while there was hope of its being settled in a friendly spirit.

THE MIXED COMMISSION.

Another Award—A British War Claim Disallowed.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 13.—The British and American Mixed Commission met today, pursuant to adjournment. The following award has been rendered in the case of Thomas Sterling *vs.* The United States, No. 12, the claim being for personal property taken and destroyed by United States troops in King and Queen County, Virginia. "The acts done upon which this claim is based seem to have been the ordinary results incident to the march of an invading army in a hostile territory, with possibly some unauthorized acts of destruction and pillage by the soldiery, with no proof of appropriation by the United States. Under such circumstances there is no ground for a valid claim against the United States. The claim is therefore disallowed." The Commission then adjourned until March 20.

Cable Brevities.

The small-pox is pronounced epidemic at Edinburgh.

The Franco-German Postal Convention has been signed by both Governments.

Dispatches from Teheran state that the famine in Persia continues with unabated fury, and many persons are dying daily.

The Right Hon. John Evelyn Dennison, late Speaker of the House of Commons, is gazetted as Viscount Ossington.

It is rumored that an interview between the Czar and the Emperor of Brazil has been arranged to take place at Nice, Italy.

Five thousand pounds have been subscribed to help defray the expense of the proposed expedition in search of Dr. Livingstone.

An earthquake occurred in Lisbon last night. The shock, howeoer, was slight, and no serious damage is reported.

The Spanish Government invites tenders for the construction and laying of a telegraph cable between Spain and the Canaries, to be extended to some Spanish possessions in America.

The elections in the Department of Eure, France, to fill the vacant seats in the National Assembly, were attended with great disorder, and numerous conflicts occurred between the opposing parties.

The Prince of Wales is at Osborne with the Queen and members of the royal family. The 27th of February is declared a public holiday and thanksgiving for his recovery throughout the British Dominions.

The assassination of the Earl of Mayo causes intense excitement throughout India. In Calcutta and Bombay the murder is the universal theme of conversation, and all business is suspended.

Hon. John Jay, the American Minister to Austria, arrived at Rome, and, with Gen. Sherman, was presented to King Victor Emmanuel. The Pope will soon send forth an encyclical letter on the subject of public instruction, and its relations with the Church and State.

Gen. Sherman and Lieut. Grant will stay in Rome until the 20th. They proceed to Naples, thence for the Crimea, and will extend the tour to the Caucasus. They had an audience with Prince Humbert yesterday.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S BILL.

Hearing Before the Judiciary Committee Yesterday.

Argument of Ex-Senator Hall in Support of the Act.

The Existing Evils and the Proposed Remedies—Some Common Sense Ideas on the Subject—Text of the Amended Bill.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—A final hearing was had before the Judiciary Committee, this evening, on the bill to "regulate proceedings in certain actions against corporations," commonly known as the "Attorney-General's bill." Hon. MATTHEW HALE, of Albany, appeared in support of the bill, and Ex-Judge SELDEN and WM. C. BARRETT, in opposition. Judge SELDEN represented the Erie Railroad Company, which appears to stand in most fear of the effects of the bill in facilitating an exposure of their rascality.

Judge BARRETT appeared ostensibly for certain Insurance Companies, but the origin of all the opposition to the bill is in Erie, and divers corporations in New-York have been induced to aid in the opposition and to employ counsel for that purpose at the earnest solicitation of JAY GOULD. Mr. HALE made a very powerful argument in support of the bill, of which the following are the leading points:

Section 1 is an amendment of the first section 151, of the laws of 1870. It changes that section in only two particulars. 1. It makes the provisions of the act affirmative and permissive as well as prohibitory, instead of merely negative. 2. It permits the Court to prescribe a notice of less than eight days by an order to show cause.

Section 2 amends the second section of the above-mentioned act. 1. It permits an officer or director to be suspended from exercising his office by order, for a violation of duty. 2. It provides that the trial shall be had in the county designated in the complaint, unless it be made to appear to the Court that the purposes of justice require the place of trial to be changed.

Section 3.—1. Gives the Court power to order a new election in case of removal. 2. Makes an officer or manager, when once removed by judgment of the Court, ineligible for re-election or reappointment. 3. Authorizes the Governor, in case all the directors are removed, upon that fact being reported to him by the Court, to fill such vacancies, with the consent of the Senate.

Section IV. provides for the examination, before trial, in actions brought by the Attorney-General against a corporation or its trustees, &c., of any of its trustees, directors, officers, agents or servants, as witnesses, to enable the plaintiffs to prepare the complaint, or to obtain any interlocutory order or relief, or to prepare for trial.

Section 5 provides for compelling the attendance of witnesses ordered to be examined pursuant to section 4.

Section 6 authorizes the officer before whom the examination may be had, to require the production before him when material, of the books, papers, &c., of the corporation, its directors, or other officers.

Section 7 relates to the discovery and production of books, papers, &c., in actions brought by the Attorney-General. The Court, upon the presentation by the Attorney-General of a petition verified by him, stating the nature of the action, describing the books, papers, &c., of which discovery is sought, and stating that the discovery of the same is necessary to enable the plaintiff to prepare the complaint, or for a motion or for trial, is to make an order requiring the production or deposit of the books, papers, &c., or that the adverse party show cause upon a day prior to the day on which the deposit is ordered to be made, why such deposit should not be made.

Section 8 gives the order of discovery the same effect in staying proceedings and extending time as now provided, and empowers the Court in case of refusal to appoint a receiver of the books. Under section 33 of the second article Revised Statutes the Chancellor can compel directors and trustees to account, to decree and compel payment by them to creditors all sums of money lost, transferred, or wasted by violation of duty, and suspend any trustee or officer for abusing his trust, and remove him upon proof of gross misconduct, to direct new elections, and to set aside unlawful alienations of property. It will be observed that the power to suspend or remove was not limited to a suspension or removal by judgment or decree, nor was notice required of the application to suspend or remove. For nearly forty years there was no complaint of any abuse of this power.

The first abuse occurred in 1869. In a suit brought by DAVID WILBUR against the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, JOSEPH H. RAMSEY and others, Judge GEORGE C. BARNARD, on the application of Messrs. FIELD & SHEARMAN, attorneys for the plaintiff, granted an *ex parte* injunction order providing, among other things, that "JOSEPH H. RAMSEY refrain from exercising the offices of President and Director of said company until the further order of the Court." This order was dated Aug. 4, 1869. The suit was bought in the interest of JAY GOULD, JAMES FISK, Jr., and others then having control of the Erie Railway Company, and by their attorneys. This suit is characterized by Judge E. DARWIN SMITH, in his opinion in the case of The People against the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company and others, as a "fraudulent proceeding, which seems directed to affect the election" of directors of that Company, appointed to be held Sept. 7, 1869. (3 Lansing, 308, 332.) In order to meet it, a counter *ex parte* order was obtained, suspending four directors in the Fisk and Gould interest. In another suit brought by the same attorneys in the same interest and for the same purpose, JAMES FISK, Jr., and another were, by another *ex parte* order, appointed receivers of the same Company by the same Judge. In consequence of the scandal created in the fierce litigation caused by the fraudulent and outrageous attempt of GOULD, FISK and their associates to gain unlawful possession of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, and the efficient aid given them by New-York Judges, by the grossly indecent orders granted on the application of these attorneys, public attention was called to the law on the subject, and it was deemed necessary to put some restriction upon the power of the Supreme Court, then for the first time prostituted, to aid in the unlawful and fraudulent designs of unscrupulous men. At the request of the Governor, Hon. WM. F. ALLEN, then Controller of the State, drew a bill designed to meet these abuses, which may be found among the Senate bills of 1870. (No. 90.) This bill bears but slight resemblance to the act as finally passed. But the Senate of 1870 contained two directors of the Erie Railway Company, one of whom was WM. M. TWEED. Originally designed to prevent abuses caused by the then managers of the Erie Railway Company, this bill was so amended as to make it an insurmountable obstruction to any attempts to investigate their alleged frauds and misconduct. It passed both Houses in such a form that the Governor refused to sign it, and it was recalled by concurrent resolution. Again amended and rendered less objectionable to the Governor, it passed both Houses, was signed and became chapter 157 of the laws of 1870.

WHY THE PROPOSED BILL SHOULD BE PASSED.

1. The changes in the existing law proposed by the first section are not of very great importance. The principal change consists in permitting the Court to grant an injunction, or order of the kind, specified upon a notice of less than eight days, by order to show cause. The amendment, while not doing away with the necessity of notice, puts these proceedings upon the same footing with all other motions in civil actions where notice is required.

2. The second section permits a suspension of a director or officer for a violation of his trust, by order of the Court, while still requiring a judgment in order to remove him. This is plainly right. Before the act of 1870 this could be done, and, as we have seen, was sometimes done *ex parte*. The bill of 1870, as drawn by Judge ALLEN, still permitted the exercise of the power by order. And why should a corrupt and dishonest director or officer be permitted to continue in the exercise and enjoyment of his office, under all circumstances, and notwithstanding the strongest evidence of misconduct and fraud, until the end of a litigation that, in such cases, must necessarily be protracted? 2. The provision of the second section relating to the place of trial is also proper. At common law the Attorney-General could lay his action in any county he pleased. And where the statute has not taken away all discretion, regard should be had to the opinion of the Attorney-General acting for the people, as to what would be for the public interest. And if the Attorney-General representing the whole people shall, on consideration of all the facts of the case, fix the place of trial in any county, there is no hardship in making his determination conclusive, unless the Court shall decide that "the purposes of justice" require a change. The convenience of witnesses should not be allowed to weigh against the decision of the Attorney-General, where the Court shall come to the conclusion that his views coincide with the "purposes of justice."

3. The provisions relating to a new election contained in the third section, do not materially differ from those of existing law, and it is not understood that any special fault is found with them. But the provision that a director, removed for gross misconduct, shall be ineligible for re-election, is objected to.

4. The fourth, fifth and sixth sections enable the people, in actions brought by them under the Revised Statutes, the act of 1870, or this act, to procure the examination as witnesses before trial, for the purposes named, of trustees, directors, officers, agents or servants of a corporation. In actions against a corporation, the existing law furnishes no adequate remedy. It cannot be examined as a witness. And the sections of this bill now under consideration are designed in this class of cases to give to the people represented by the Attorney-General an opportunity for as full and thorough an investigation in an action against a corporation as is now had by a plaintiff in a civil action against a person defendant.

5. The seventh and eighth sections relate to the discovery and production of books and papers in any of the actions mentioned in the fourth section of the act. They are designed to remove the obstacle, now existing, to the investigation of the accounts kept by the directors and officers of corporations. These sections meet with the bitter and uncompromising hostility of the officers of one powerful corporation, viz., the Erie Railway Company. The bill, as first drawn, has been modified in such a way as to obviate all reasonable objections. The order for discovery, &c., may be vacated by the Court upon satisfactory evidence that it ought not to be made, that it has been complied with, or that it cannot be complied with, in analogy to the provisions of the Revised Statutes on this subject. (See 2 R. S., 199, § 24.) These sections should be adopted for the reason that the existing remedy in respect to discovery of books and papers is entirely inadequate and defective, and there are special reasons why, in the class of actions provided for by this bill, the remedy should be easily obtained and of the most thorough and satisfactory character. The proposed provisions, while insuring a full and thorough examination of the affairs of every corporation to be affected by it, cannot do injustice to any one, or affect injuriously any honest and trustworthy officer of any corporation. As to the present remedy: A party must swear positively that the books and papers desired contain the information wanted. Information and belief will not do. In other words, before a party can have a discovery of his adversary's books and papers, he must swear to their contents. This rule, formerly dependent upon the decisions of the Courts, is now incorporated into a general rule. It has not, however, been universally acquiesced in. Mr. THOMAS G. SHEARMAN says, in his second volume of *Practice*, that he thinks the Judges have erred in requiring the party to specify and describe the books and documents which he wishes to discover. He says the application should be governed by the rules of equity. Again, Mr. SHEARMAN says: "We think that our courts have not done wisely in making the rules more stringent under our practice than they were in equity. There are ninety-nine cases of unjust concealment to one of unjust exposure." We are aware that this learned gentleman now assures the committee that the present facilities for procuring a discovery are ample, and that the want of success of certain stockholders who have sought in vain an inspection of the books of the Erie Railway Company has resulted solely from the want of skill of their counsel. But inasmuch as he keeps his "new light" on this subject a profound secret, and will impart it to the Committee only in confidence, and in the absence of opposing counsel, we are still kept in darkness; and all counsel employed against the present management of Erie must still grope their way as best they can, and unless the law is changed, so that lawyers of ordinary skill may be able to procure relief for their clients, they must continue the victims of "unjust concealment." But the cases here provided for are not those wherein ordinarily a discovery is sought. A stockholder or director, as such, cannot sue. In other words, the Attorney-General is the only party who can represent the stockholders of a corporation in any action brought for the removal or suspension of an officer or director. As plaintiff in such an action he represents the stockholders as well as the people. To whom do the books and papers of a corporation belong? To the officers and directors, or to the stockholders at large? The answer is obvious. The officers are the agents and servants of the stockholders. The property is the stockholders' property; the books are the stockholders' books. The question then is, not how far shall a party have access to the private books and papers of his adversary; but, shall the stockholders of a corporation, represented by the Attorney-General, be refused and debarred access to their own books, kept by their own agents and servants? But, without a change in existing laws, this plain and obvious equitable right is practically and absolutely denied to the stockholders of corporations. We repeat, the sole object of the proposed law on this subject, is to enable the stockholders of a corporation, through the only person who can represent them in this class of actions, to ascertain what is in their own books.

Again: The right of the State to visit and examine, through the agency of the Courts, the affairs of all civil corporations, for the purpose of correcting all abuses, and to promote their proper government and management, has been universally recognized and acknowledged. It is laid down in all the elementary works on corporations and uniformly asserted by the Courts. When the State sues, by her Attorney-General, the fullest opportunity should be afforded to examine the books and papers of the corporation. It is for the welfare of the real stockholders that this right should be freely exercised. The suit may be in the interest of the majority of the stockholders, who cannot change the Board of Directors, under the present Classification law relating to the Erie Railway Company, in less than three years. The suit may be in the interest of a small minority whose rights are trampled under foot by the Directors. It may be brought solely in the interest of the State, which is injuriously affected by any action of a great corporation within its boundaries. The proposed provisions can harm no one unjustly. If the order is improvidently granted, it can be vacated by the Court. In case of a willful refusal to comply with the order, the Court may appoint a receiver of the books, for a limited time, for the purposes of inspection and examination.

Finally, this bill is introduced in the interest of no clique or party, but as a needed measure of reform, to give force and efficiency to existing laws, for the protection of the rights of stockholders of corporations, and the detection and punishment of fraud and misconduct in directors and officers. Of all the corporations in this State, the officers of only one oppose this bill. No directors or officers with clean hands can object to its provisions. We deny that the officers or directors of a corporation can properly have any secrets from its stockholders. If the directors of any railroad company have any side arrangements, by which they are enriched at the expense of their stockholders; if they have expended the funds of the corporation in fraudulent attempts to obtain possession and control, illegally, of other railroads, or in corrupting legislators, enriching lobbyists, debauching Judges, aiding in the election of their friends to office, building opera-houses, or in any other illegitimate way, the stockholders have a right to know it, however great the objections of the delinquents and however irrepressible the indignation of their counsel. On the other hand, honest and faithful officers will not suffer from the fullest investigation. The statement that the citizens on the line of the Erie railway are opposed to permitting its stockholders to ascertain whether their directors and officers have plundered them, is too gross a libel upon an intelligent and honorable community to deserve a moment's consideration. It might as well be asserted that the residents of that section are willing that highway robbery should go unpunished because some small share of the plunder incidentally benefits them. The "southern tier" is not inhabited by apologists for thieves; nor will its inhabitants object to any fair means for a thorough judicial examination into the conduct of the managers of the Erie Railway, in their relation to the stockholders as well as the public.

The bill submitted has been prepared with great care; but, of course, we invite the scrutiny and criticism of the Committee, and shall object to no changes which the Committee may consider expedient, provided they do not impair the efficiency of the bill for the purposes for which it is intended.

Text of the Amended Bill to Regulate Actions Against Corporations—Repealing Erie Legislation.

The following is the text, in full, of the bill to regulate proceedings in certain actions against corporations, as amended, and now before the Judiciary Committee:

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The first section of an act entitled "An Act to regulate proceedings against corporations by injunction and otherwise," passed April seventh, eighteen hundred and seventy, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 1. An injunction or order to suspend the general and ordinary business of a corporation, or a joint stock association, or to suspend from office any director, trustee or manager of a corporation or joint stock association, or to restrain or prohibit any director, trustee, or manager of a corporation or joint stock association, from the performance of his duties as such, may be granted by the Court upon a notice of at least eight days, unless the Court shall by an order to show cause prescribe a shorter time, of the application therefor to the proper officers of its corporation, or the director, trustee or manager to be suspended, enjoined or restrained and not otherwise; and an injunction or order granted for any of the said purposes, except by the Court, and in the manner in this section directed shall be void."

SEC. 2. Section 2 of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"*Section* 2. No officer or director of a corporation shall be removed from his office, otherwise than by the judgment of the Supreme Court in a civil action in the cases prescribed by the Revised Statutes; but any such officer or director may be suspended from exercising his office in such action and in such cases by an order of the Court before judgment, whenever it shall be made to appear to the Court that he has violated his trust; and all actions and proceedings against a corporation or its directors, officers and managers, when the relief sought, or which can be granted therein, shall be the dissolution of such corporation or the removal or suspension of any officer, director or manager thereof, shall be brought by the Attorney-General in the name of the people of the State, and in every such action the trial shall be had in the county which shall be designated in the complaint, unless it be made to appear to the Court, on a proper application on notice, that it is necessary for the purposes of justice that the place of trial should be changed."

SEC. 3. Whenever any director, officer or manager of such corporation shall be removed by the judgment of the Court, upon proof or conviction of gross misconduct, the Court may direct a new election to be held by the body or board duly authorized for that purpose, to supply vacancies created by such removal, but no director, officer or manager so removed shall be eligible for re-election or reappointment; and in case all the directors of such corporation shall be so removed, then it shall be the duty of the Court to report the fact to the Governor, who shall be authorized, with the consent of the Senate, to fill such vacancies.

SEC. 4. In any action brought by the Attorney-General under the provisions of article two, of title four, of chapter eight, part three, of the Revised Statutes, chapter 151 of the Laws of 1870, or this act, against a corporation or its trustees, directors, or other officers, or any of them, the trustees, directors or other officers and all agents, employes, or servants of such corporation, or any of them, or other persons having charge of the business of such corporation, or any part thereof, or any of them, whether parties to the action or not, may be examined on oath as witnesses before the trial, and their depositions be taken at the instance of the plaintiffs for the purpose of enabling the plaintiffs to prepare the complaint or to obtain any interlocutory order or relief, or to prepare for the trial; and upon the presentation to the Court or to any Judge thereof, of a petition by the Attorney-General, and verified by him, stating the nature of the action, and that, in his opinion, the examination of any of the persons hereinbefore mentioned is necessary for one or more of the purposes above mentioned, and specifying for which of such purposes, the Court or Judge shall make an order that such examination be had before a Judge of the Court, or before a referee, to be appointed by the order to take such examination. Said referee shall take the testimony of said witnesses in the county in which they reside, or are served with summons to appear for examination, and when said depositions are taken for the purpose of obtaining any interlocutory order or relief they may be read upon the hearing of any motion.

In case such examination is sought and ordered for the purpose of preparing for trial, a previous notice of at least five days shall be given to the defendants who have appeared, of the time and place thereof; and the examination in such case shall be had subject to the same rules as are applicable to the examination of witnesses conditionally, and the depositions so taken as last prescribed shall be certified and filed in like manner as in the case of the depositions of witnesses taken conditionally under the provisions of the Revised Statutes, and the same may be read in evidence on the trial by either party, with the same effect and subject to the same objections as to the relevancy or competency of any part thereof, as in the case of depositions taken conditionally, as last mentioned.

SEC. 5. The Judge or the referee before whom any such examination shall be ordered, shall be authorized to summon the witnesses named in the order to appear before him for that purpose, and such summons shall be served and obedience thereto shall be enforced, and the witness shall be compelled to testify in the same manner as prescribed in similar cases, by article sixth of title three of chapter seven, part three, of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 6. If in the course of the examination hereby authorized of any witness, it may become material to the plaintiffs to have the production of any books, papers or documents in the possession or under the control of the corporation against which, or against the officers of which, or some officer of which the action is brought, or of any of the directors, trustees or officers thereof, the officer before whom the examination is had shall, by order, require the same to be produced before him; and, when so produced, the witnesses summoned may be examined in respect thereto, and extracts from the same may be taken and incorporated into or appended to the depositions. The order last mentioned may be served upon the President, Secretary or Treasurer of the corporation, or any other person having the custody of the books, papers or documents required to be produced, and obedience to the same shall be enforced by proceedings as for a contempt against any of the persons upon whom the same may have been served, and who had the power to comply therewith, and who shall fail to obey the same, and such failure shall be deemed a contempt of the Court in which the action is brought.

SEC. 7. In any action brought as mentioned in the fourth preceding section of this act, the Court, or any Judge thereof, shall have power to require the defendants, or any of them, to discover and produce any of the books, papers or documents of the corporation against which, or against the directors, trustees or other officers of which the action is brought, and which may be in the possession, or under the control of such defendants, containing any evidence relating to the merits of the action; and upon the presentation of a petition for that purpose by the Attorney-General, verified by him, stating the nature of the action, and describing the books, papers or documents whereof discovery is sought, and stating that the same are not in the possession or under the control of the plaintiffs, and that the discovery and inspection of the same is necessary to enable the plaintiffs to prepare the complaint, or to obtain any interlocutory order or relief, or to prepare for trial, the Court, or any Judge thereof, shall make an order in the alternative, requiring the books, papers or documents so described to be deposited with the Clerk of the County in which the trial is to be had, or some other suitable person to be named, to be subject to the inspection of the plaintiffs, and their counsel and agents, for a reasonable time, to be designated in the order, and with leave to the plaintiffs to make extracts therefrom, or that the party against whom the discovery is sought, show cause, upon a day to be named, which day shall be prior to the day on which the deposit is ordered to be made, why such a deposit should not be made.

Every such order may be vacated on notice by the Court or Judge granting the same:

1. Upon satisfactory evidence that it ought not to have been granted.

2. Upon the production and deposit sought being made.

3. Upon proof satisfactory to the said Judge or the Court, that the books, papers or documents ordered to be produced are not in the possession or under the control of the defendants or of any of them.

SEC. 8. Such order shall have the like effect in staying proceedings and extending time, and may be enforced by the same penalties, and in like manner as now provided by law, and the practice of the Court in respect of orders for the discovery of books, papers and documents under the provisions of the Revised Statutes, and in addition thereto the Court or Judge may, in case of any willful refusal to comply with the order, appoint a receiver of the books, papers or documents sought, for a limited time, and direct such receiver to permit the plaintiffs, their counsel and agents, to inspect the same and make extracts therefrom. The Court or Judge may, on reasonable cause being shown, extend the time during which the books, papers or documents shall be deposited or remain in the possession of the receiver.

SEC. 9. This Act shall take effect immediately.

THE JURY TRYING THE JURY

The Fisk Murder—The Constitutionality of the Grand Jury—The Grand Jury to be Tried Today.

The proceedings on the question to determine the legality of the indictment rendered by the Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions against EDWARD S. STOKES for the murder of JAMES FISK, Jr., were resumed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday morning, before Judge CARDOZO. A large crowd of persons filled the Court-room and the adjoining corridors. Punctually at the appointed hour Judge CARDOZO took his seat on the bench. District-Attorney GARVIN was in attendance on the part of the prosecution, and Messrs. GRAHAM, MCKEON, GERRY and the Messrs. BARTLETT represented the prisoner. The appearance of STOKES was the subject of considerable criticism, and his general manner and deportment were scanned with interest. Every day of his comparatively short imprisonment seems to produce a marked effect. He has grown paler and older; his healthy, vigorous complexion has somewhat dimmed; a perceptible carelessness has exhibited itself in his attire, and his whole exterior indicates a conscious realization of the position in which he is placed.

The seven jurors who were sworn the first day were recalled, and having answered to their names, the first two were appointed triers, and the calling of the panel was continued. MORRIS OSTAWAN, the first juror called, was rejected, having formed an opinion on the merits of the case, and SAMUEL E. GOODWIN had also made up his mind, and was not received. JOHN C. HUSER was sworn, and on being found to be indifferent between the prisoner and the people, was accepted. WM. H. TERWILLIGER was rejected by the triers. This concluded the first jury panel, and a second was immediately called.

CORNELIUS FREELAND was the first to appear. He was found incompetent and rejected. NATHAN BRUNN was examined and found acceptable. He was sworn in as a juror.

LEWIS J. FRANK had formed an impression as to the questions involved in the case, and was ordered to stand aside. MOSES ROTHSCHILD said he would be to a considerable extent influenced by the opinions of the other jurors in his decision, and he was ordered to stand aside. OSCAR SANDFORD had formed an opinion as to the constitutionality of the Grand Jury, and was rejected. ARNOLD MALMER was rejected for the same reason. HENRY VAN HOLLAND and SAMUEL COLDSPEAR were accepted and sworn on the jury.

ISAAC GOLDSMITH and JOHN A. MACKIN were ordered to stand aside, having formed an opinion on the case.

JESSE M. CARTER stated that he had read the newspaper reports of the homicide of Col. FISK, but the impression thus formed would not affect his judgment. He was acquainted with Mr. FULLER, of the Boston Express Company, but not with Mr. FISK. Mr. MCKEON objected to Mr. CARTER's being admitted on the jury, as it was evident he was anxious to serve. The triers decided that the challenge of the prisoner's counsel for cause was untrue, and Mr. GERRY then challenged him peremptorily. He read the statute on the formation of petit juries, claiming that under the act they had at least two peremptory challenges. The case of FREEMAN, which decided they had no right on such a trial to a peremptory challenge, was decided three months before the passage of the act of 1847, under which he claimed the right.

Judge CARDOZO expressed the opinion that no peremptory challenges were allowed in a case of this kind.

Mr. GRAHAM asserted that the tenth section of the act of 1847 gave the same rights in criminal as in civil cases. At the time of FREEMAN's case there were no civil challenges, but the Revised Statutes were prospective in their operation and when peremptory challenges were allowed by the act of 1847.

District-Attorney GARVIN replied: First, that this was not a civil action; second, that it was not a trial involving the punishment of the prisoner in State Prison or by death. It was a mere preliminary trial as to the constitution of the Grand Jury. The statute quoted by Mr. GRAHAM was directly before the Court in FREEMAN's case; it was quoted in their opinion, and they solemnly decided it did not permit peremptory challenges on preliminary trial.

Judge CARDOZO held that before the act the prisoner had no right to peremptory challenges except on the plea of not guilty. In this instance, however, he would not hazard his individual opinion in opposition to the authority quoted by Mr. GRAHAM, and would allow two peremptory challenges.

Mr. CARTER was then challenged peremptorily.

ISAAC S. COHEN was next sworn and accepted.

This completed the jury and the Court adjourned until this morning.

ELECTORAL REFORM.

The Proposition of the Committee of Seventy Considered.

Prof. Dwight on Its Constitutionality—He Considers it Within the Province of the Legislature.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1872.

James M. Brown, Esq., Vice-Chairman, &c.:

At the request of the Committee of Seventy, communicated to me through you, I submit the following legal opinion concerning the constitutionality of the clauses concerning proportional representation in the charter for the City of New-York proposed by the Committee to the Legislature. Yours truly,

THEODORE W. DWIGHT.

OPINION.

The question has been raised whether that feature of the charter for the City of New-York proposed by the Committee of Seventy, known as the principle of "proportional representation," is constitutional.

In considering this point, I shall first notice the clauses in the charter bearing on the subject, then refer to the sections of the Constitution with which it may be thought to conflict, and finally compare the two instruments so as to determine the question of constitutionality.

WHAT THE CHARTER INVOLVES.

I.

The plan of the Committee of Seventy adopts the principle of "proportional representation," not only in the organization of the Board of Aldermen, but also in some of the Executive Departments. The case of the Board of Aldermen will be first noticed: For the purpose of an election of this Board, the City is divided into five districts, corresponding with the Senate districts of the State. Nine Aldermen are to be elected in each Senate District, thus making the Board of Aldermen to consist of forty-five members. The proportional principle is introduced into each district. Its main feature is, that any voter in the district may cast all his votes for one candidate or for nine different candidates, or a less number, and in this last case, in such proportion as he may see fit. From those votes, the nine persons having the largest number of votes shall be declared elected. Then there follow some subordinate provisions in case nine persons are not voted for, and also in case an election of any person fails in any district, because he receives a vote equal to that of some other person. In this last case the members of the Board of Aldermen actually elected are to select by lot persons sufficient to make up the full delegation from the district.

The Executive Departments, into the organization of which the principle under consideration enters, are composed in general of five members. The leading features of the mode of election may be shown by the case of the Department of Public Works. It is composed of five members; one of these is appointed by the Mayor; the remaining four are "elected by the Board of Aldermen," within a prescribed time. It might be more accurate to say "appointed" by the members of that Board. The plan of election is, that each Alderman shall give not more than four open ballots, upon each of which shall be found the name of one candidate for the office of Commissioner. The voter may give four votes for one candidate, or may vote for four different persons, or a less number, in such proportion as he may see fit. The four persons having the largest number of votes are to be deemed elected. There is also a provision for a new election in case the number of four Commissioners is not secured by this method.

WHAT THE CONSTITUTION SAYS.

II.

I have next to refer to the provision of the State Constitution of 1846, with which it may be supposed that this method of voting would conflict. The only clause of this kind, as it seems to me, is that found in the general clause conferring suffrage on the citizen, and in article 10, section 2. It will appear in the course of the discussion that there is no abridgement of the general right of suffrage, and special reference will now be made only to the tenth article, section 2. It is in the following language as far as this point is concerned: "All city, town and village officers, whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns and villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof, as the Legislature shall designate for that purpose."

The inquiry now is, is there any conflict between this constitutional rule and the method of proportional representation? It should be remarked that this is a new question, upon which the reported decisions of the Court shed little, if any, direct light. In order to discuss it properly, it will be necessary to consider the object of the constitutional clause, to refer to the decisions of the Courts in the way of interpreting it, and to analyze with some care the nature of "proportional representation" in the various forms which it assumes, as well as the effects, beneficial or injurious, which, from a course of general reasoning, may fairly be attributable to it. These views will first be applied to the election of the Aldermen, and, subsequently, to the selection by the members of the Board of Aldermen of the executive officers of departments.

THE CONSTITUTION A DECENTRALIZING INSTRUMENT.

The origin and object of the clause in the Constitution may be traced in the state of affairs before that instrument was adopted, and in the debates of the Convention. It is a part of the political history of the State that, prior to the adoption of our present Constitution, there was great dissatisfaction among the people with the exercise of the power of appointment to public offices by the central authority at Albany. Into the causes of this dissatisfaction it is not necessary to enter. It is enough to say, that its influence was largely felt in the Convention that prepared the Constitution. The section now under consideration was, among others, framed to carry into effect the supposed popular will upon this point. The debates in the Convention show that the sole object of it was to take away the power from the centre and to confer it upon local authorities or the people. There was an attempt made by its opponents in the Convention to strike it out. A leading member (Mr. PATTERSON) said: "If that be carried, it would give the Legislature the power to allow the Governor to appoint all mere local officers." (Debates, Atlas ed., 1,011.) The Chairman of the Committee who reported this and other clauses concerning local officers, when reporting their scheme, remarked: "That the Committee had endeavored, as far as possible, to strip the Executive of patronage, believing that it was desirable that this central patronage and influence should be diminished, if not entirely obliterated. This had been, he said, a great source of complaint, and there seemed to be a general disposition to cut all this thing loose from the Capitol." (P. 1,006.) These extracts show very plainly that there was no design to regulate, in any degree, the modes of election, or to diminish the control of the Legislature over them. The convention had its eye fixed upon the Governor, with a determination to disrobe him of his power. It had resolved that the source of political power, in a certain class of cases, should be local and not central. Wisely did that body abstain from laying any further restrictions as to this subject upon the Legislature. An attempt made by one of the members to regulate the term of office and appointment of a leading local officer, the Mayor, was promptly voted down. In my judgment, nothing can be implied from the constitutional clause in question against the fullest exercise of discretion by the Legislature in adopting either the system of election or appointment, or in fixing the number of local officers or their term of office, or the methods of election or of counting or of certifying votes. *All these are but parts of the machinery which the Legislature resorts to in order to obtain suitable officers.* This they must do through the alternative modes of election or appointment. When election is resorted to, the Constitution requires that the officer shall be elected by the electors of the City, or "of some division thereof." These last words were not found in the original draft of the section, but were inserted at the suggestion of Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR, in order to permit the election, should the Legislature see fit, to be had in large districts which are not wards. (Debates, p. 1,012.) Accordingly, the election can be had throughout the whole City or in large or small districts. *Not a word is to be found as to the manner in which the votes shall be given by the electors within the City or its political subdivisions.*

There are no legal decisions which conflict with these positions. As far as they go they are in harmony with what has been here maintained. It would appear that Aldermen must be considered as "officers" within the meaning of the constitutional provision. At least it has been so decided in respect to the corresponding case of village trustees. It has been held, accordingly, that they must be selected by some local authority, either by the electors, or by some authorities of the village. (People *vs.* Blake, 49 Barb., 9.) Any attempt on the part of the Legislature to vest the power of selection in the Governor and Senate, or in any body not having a purely local character, as, for example, in the former Board of Metropolitan Police, is unconstitutional and void. Cases in which this point has been decided are, among others: People *vs.* Board of Metropolitan Police, 48 Barb., 524, affirmed by the Court of Appeals; Shuster *vs.* Metropolitan Board of Health, 49 Barb., 454; Devoy *vs.* The Mayor, 36 N. Y., 449.

The result of these and other decisions is, that the power of selecting local officers must be vested in some authority having a local origin. Such local authority may, at the discretion of the Legislature, be either the whole body of the electors or the electors in some division, or it may be in the case of appointment, an individual or a Board. *There is no more restriction upon the mode of election than upon the mode of appointment. Both are absolutely at the discretion of the Legislature.*

The only inquiry which remains is this: Does the plan of "proportional representation" by the Committee of Seventy contemplate an "election"? Would the Aldermen thus chosen be elected by the "electors of the City of New-York, or of some division thereof?" If it be an election at all, it is a clear case of election by a division of the City. The Senate district is a political division within the City limits. The language of the proposed charter is only employed as a convenient mode of designating an existing City division. The Aldermanic district, by express provision, does not change, though the Senate district should be hereafter altered. It is, therefore, a clear case of a "City division," and comes within the intent of the constitutional provision as previously shown.

Before directly considering the constitutional question, there are some preliminary remarks which should be made, tending to show the exact nature of the inquiry.

One of these is, that the proposed charter observes and adopts all the ordinary machinery of elections. It adapts itself to the existing system in all respects, as far as casting the vote is concerned, collecting and scrutinizing the ballots, &c.

Again, the election is local. No votes are to be cast except by persons ordinarily entitled to the elective franchise in the Senate, or, as it may be termed, Aldermanic district. It is also true that no right of any voter is abridged. Every one still has the right of suffrage conceded to him by the Constitution in the general terms of the article regulating the suffrage of the citizen.

Moreover, no distinction is made among voters. Whatever power is conceded to one, is allowed to another. All are placed upon terms of absolute equality.

A SAFE EXPERIMENT.

It may further be stated that no new right is conferred upon the voter by the proposed charter. At the present moment, without any legislation, any voter having nine votes to cast on the same ticket for candidates for the same office may cast them all for one man. I do not say that, under the present law, all such votes could be counted in favor of one candidate, but it is certain that they could all be cast. Perhaps not more than one could be counted. The ballot, however, could not be excluded from the ballot-box, and, in some form or other, it would have to be noticed as a lawful ballot. This proposition is absolutely settled. Says CUSHING, in his *Law and Practice of Legislative Assemblies*, page 89: Every person possessing the qualifications required by the Constitution and laws of the State in which he resides has a right to give his vote at all elections for whomsoever he pleases, whether a candidate or not, and whether eligible or not, citing also Male on Elections, 30, note. It is plain that if there be any unconstitutionality in this clause of the proposed charter, it must consist in the direction that the County canvassers shall take those votes into account in determining the result of the election. In other words, the want of conformity to the Constitution, if it exists at all, is not in the act of voting, but in the act of counting and estimating results by the canvassers. It would consist in the fact that the Legislature directed them to count certain votes which ought not to be counted.

But should some one insist that the Legislature has conferred a new power upon the voter, and that this enactment is unconstitutional, the answer would be plain. The Legislature, at the utmost, gives the voter his choice to do an act which all concede to be lawful—that is, to vote for nine different candidates, or to cast all his votes for one person, which, for the sake of argument, will, for the present, be conceded to be unlawful. What then? There is no wrong done until the voter exercises his choice. It cannot be affirmed that the voter will ever exercise the choice to do the unlawful act. The result is, that should he ever vote in the unlawful manner, it is not the law which causes the illegality, but it is the act in which the will of the voter is involved that is illegal. He has simply cast a vote which cannot be counted. This principle is well settled in the analogous case where the owner of land grants to another the power to give an estate to distinct persons, some of whom are permitted to take it, and others are prohibited by law on account of their remoteness in point of time. The power is valid in that case; any illegality can only be found in its mode of exercise. If it is exercised in favor of the lawful persons, the exercise is lawful. If a person is selected who is too remote, the act is illegal and void. (Griffith *vs.* Pownal, 15 Simons, 393; Burton on Real Property, sections 792, 793; Lewis on Perpetuities, 487, 491.)

But take the worst view of the case, and suppose that the clause for cumulative voting is unconstitutional. Then, as that can be separated from the rest of the law, that clause only would be void and the rest of the charter would stand. (Matter of De Vancene, 31 How. Pr., 289, 343; People *vs.* Toynbee, 2 Kern., 441.) If those views are correct, what would be the effect upon the charter in case the cumulative vote should be declared irregular and unauthorized? I apprehend that no one will assert that the Legislature could not permit one of the names to be counted. The wrong would then consist in estimating the additional eight. If such a canvass were illegal, those votes would simply be left out of account. The election would be regular, but there would be a certain number of votes cast for incapacitated candidates. The consequence would be the same as it would be at an election at this moment, if a vote were cast for an incapacitated candidate. That would not vitiate the election, although the vote would have no result. What, then, would be the effect? Simply, that those candidates would prevail who received the greatest number of votes that could be counted and canvassed. Common sense teaches us that the dominant party will hardly venture to cumulate its whole vote, but will cast some of its ballots for different candidates. There will be, beyond all reasonable doubt, some ballots on which the names of nine different candidates would appear. These persons would be elected. Thus, there is no anarchy, no confusion. We are not left without a Government. If the law turns out to be so far inoperative that the cumulative vote cannot be counted, the prevailing party succeeds as it would do in the old method by general ticket throughout the Senate district. These suggestions are made, not because there is in my mind any doubt of the constitutionality of "proportional representation," but to assure the timid and hesitating that they have no evil consequences to apprehend from the result of what may seem to them to be an experiment. If it proves to be a constitutional failure, they are in substantially the same condition as at present. The wheels of Government are not clogged. There would be but another instance of a futile, though praiseworthy effort to relieve ourselves, to some extent, from the despotism of party—an effort failing, not on account of any intrinsic defect, but by reason of the pressure of a constitutional provision designed by its framers to accomplish no such effect.

THE MAIN QUESTION.

Dismissing from view the preliminary topics, I now propose to grapple with the main question. Is it illegal or unlawful for the Legislature to direct the county canvassers to take the cumulative vote into account in estimating the vote of an election? Is it contrary to the provisions of the Constitution of 1846?

It ought to be remarked that the Legislature has complete power over this subject, (possessing the whole legislative power of the people,) except so far as it is restrained by express constitutional provisions. (Bank of Chenango *vs.* BROWN, 26 N. Y. 467.)

It should be added that a provision of law is not to be treated as unconstitutional, except upon grave and weighty grounds. The judicial mind should be clearly satisfied that the act is contrary to the letter and intent of the Constitution. (Fletcher *vs.* Peck, 6 Cranch, 128; Newell *vs.* The People, 7 N. Y. 109.) This remark is particularly applicable to the case where the object and intent of the law is in a high degree beneficent, or plainly calculated to achieve useful ends, and to remove or alleviate defects in the practical working of social institutions. It can scarcely be supposed, in such a case, that the framers of the Constitution could have intended to prohibit such advantageous and progressive legislation, unless the language imperatively requires that construction. Fortunately, in the present instance, there are no such words, and the discussion is open to a wide range of considerations as to whether the spirit or intent of the Constitution is assailed.

Those who oppose this charter on the ground of the unconstitutionality of counting the cumulative vote, must claim that this mode of voting is contrary to the general notions involved in the idea of a popular election. It would seem that no other possible constitutional objection could be urged. An inquiry into the general ideas involved in an election goes to the very foundation of representative government.

The most satisfactory way of discussing such a question is to consider the general principle of "proportional representation," and afterward to refer to the cumulative vote as one of its methods.

WHAT IS A CONSTITUTIONAL ELECTION?

What, then, is an election for a legislative body under the representative system? I concede that we must take the essential elements of representation, as of the time when the Constitution of 1846 was adopted. It was then, as well as now, in substance, a plan by which a certain portion of society called "electors" chose persons to stand in their place and do for them, in the way of legislation, what the electors would presumably do for themselves, if personally present. The "electors" inhabited a defined territory, and cast their votes according to certain well-settled rules, established for the purpose of showing their qualifications and fairness in voting. Each voter had equal weight with any other, and rules were provided to secure accurate computation and estimate of votes. True representation would require that, in some form, the will of the electors who had the majority of votes in the district should outweigh that of the minority.

It is not, however, of the essence of an election that every voter should have a right to vote for all his representatives. If it were, it would be necessary that the entire Legislature should appear on each voter's ticket. Here the representative system allows a liberty. The system of election by "general ticket" has been almost universally abandoned, though it still prevails in the case of Presidential electors. An imperfect plan, called "election by districts," has largely taken its place. This change was avowedly made in the interest of minorities.

The Constitution expressly leaves the liberty to the Legislature to adopt "the general ticket system," or that of large or small districts, in the election of City officers. The important remark is, that the introduction of the single district system established the proposition that, in the judgment of the people, it is not necessary to the integrity of the representative theory that precisely the same result should be reached in each mode of representation. In fact, this plan of single districts often gives the preponderance of votes in the Legislative body to a minority of an entire county or State. The essential feature in an election under the doctrine of representation is, that the electors within a defined territory may arrange themselves into groups, so that those who have a preference for a particular representative may be able to concentrate their various wills upon him. The mode of grouping is arbitrary. True, from long habit, American voters have come to suppose that the wisest result of the representative system is to divide a territory into districts sufficiently small to elect a single representative, then to place one candidate against another, and then to award the place to the candidate having the most votes. But this is only a mode of proceeding, and not the only one, which the representative system warrants. On the other hand, representatives within a city or a territorial division might be selected on another principle. The electors might be grouped together in any manner which would secure a number sufficient to be entitled to a representative. Thus should there be 9,000 voters in a district entitled to nine representative, any system which should secure as a true, fair and deliberate choice of the electors, 1,000 votes for each representative, no matter what tie united them, would amount to an election, and the representatives might be said to be chosen by the electors of the district. It is just as truly an election as if nine different candidates were placed on each ticket. The electors in both cases are the same, the district is the same, the methods of election are the same. The only difference consists in the way in which the electors group themselves together. They may have more freedom and elasticity of action in the first case than in the last, but that is in favor of the plan of proportional representation rather than against it. It cannot be said that such a method defeats the will of the majority. Any five thousand voters in the case supposed must have more weight in the representative body than any four. There is no system which gives the majority its due weight and no more, except one of the forms of "proportional representation."

A QUESTION OF MACHINERY FOR CONSTITUTIONAL ENDS.

I repeat, then, that the so-called plan of "proportional representation" is nothing but a piece of political mechanism by which electors are more free than under the present plan to arrange themselves in groups and concentrate their votes on a chosen representative. It belongs to the methods of representation, and not to its substance. There is nothing in the Constitution to prevent the Legislature from varying the modes of election so long as the substance is preserved.

It will, however, serve to strengthen this view of the case if attention is paid to the beneficial results which may reasonably be expected to flow from the system. The more truly representative it can be shown to be, the stronger is the argument that a true, a real "election" will take place under it.

It will be necessary to state briefly the general theory of "proportional representation." It assumes a number of forms, all designed, with greater or less completeness, to permit the electors of a minority to have a vote in the legislative body corresponding to their numerical proportion to the whole body of electors. It is perfectly well kowwn that under the old "general ticket" system a majority of one would exclude the voice of the minority altogether. The single district system increases the chances that the minority will have a voice in the Legislature, but does not secure it. The system of "proportional representation" absolutely secures, where a minority amounts to a considerable number, a representative in the Legislature. It is not necessary to detail the various devices which have been resorted to for this purpose, of which there are six or more. Suffice it to say that they are all devices to accomplish this purpose—"ingenious political machinery"—and nothing more. They are means to an end. They may be, to some extent, experimental, but only in the sense that all political changes in administration must be tested by careful and patient trial. It is known they have been tried in some elections, and found to work well. As they are only modes of securing a result, if they appear to be calculated to carry out the great doctrines of the represensative system, they clearly come within the province of the Legislature to test their value by actual trial.

ADVANTAGES OF PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

The beneficial results which may reasonably be expected to be derived from "proportional representation," are these:

1. In many cases there will be a better spirit among the voters. There will be more zeal and enthusiasm. The disposition to exercise the franchise will become a fixed and setttled habit, and there will be a prevailing sentiment that it is a duty not to be neglected. This remark is peculiarly applicable to the City of New-York. It is a matter of common notoriety that the majority of votes for one party is overwhelming and persistent, except in the most extraordinary emergencies. When the City is governed by the popular vote on the "general ticket" system, or any other producing the same effect, the minority will not long continue to make a hopeless effort. They will naturally yield, in large numbers, to political apathy and despair. But if they are sure of a hearing; if they can cast a vote in the Board of Aldermen; if they can make a protest; if they can sound a note of warning, there is reason to suppose that all patriotic men will attend the polls in order to make their voices heard.

2. This system is likely to be useful in furnishing a ready means of removing political discontent among the electors. When men begin to despair in politics they may begin to plot and to conspire. The easy working of the representative system is a thing greatly to be desired in a Republican Government. An absolutely overbearing, unchanging majority may produce a sullen and menacing minority. This danger of course increases as the minority nearly approaches the number of the majority. True statesmanship requires that it should be avoided in all cases where it is possible. On the other hand, if the minority secure representatives having the right to discuss, to question, to investigate and make public all the propositions and acts of the majority, the causes of irritation and discontent are largely removed.

3. A legislative body is likely to be improved in its character and efficiency by this system. It is essential to the health of a Legislature that there should be discussion, deliberation, even protests and outcries from those who differ, with more or less passion and indignation, from the overbearing will of a majority. Was it of no use that the English Parliament, in the days of the American Revolution, listened to the outspoken denunciations of BURKE or CHATHAM? Suppose, then, that you elect your legislative body by general ticket or any divisional system by which it is all of one political complexion. Then sameness takes the place of variety—discussion ceases, and the Assembly only exists to register the will of a few political leaders. Nay, more, experience teaches that it may be ready to transfer its functions to others at the dictation of its adroit and unscrupulous masters. Then public opinion is no longer formed by discussion. Profligacy is no longer checked by denunciation and exposure. Errors in legislation are likely to be unheeded. You have but the image of a Legislature instead of a living source of political power. I ask which of the two systems is more truly representative, that where is found the flush and vigor of an active and perhaps turbulent life, or that where prevails the tameness of political uniformity, and, perhaps, the corruption of political stagnation? In fact, a true representative system should be society in miniature, as if by some magic instrument society, in its various interests, could be reduced to such moderate dimensions as to be collected in a single hall for discussion, deliberation and decision.

4. A single additional consideration: One of the results which is likely to happen when the system of "proportional representation" is fully established is, that electors will be grouped together in somewhat different forms from those which now prevail under the compact lines of political parties. Various interests will obtain a hearing. This fact would tend to prevent the corrupt affiliations which now sometimes take place between the members of opposing political parties, under the iron bands of the caucus system. No corruption is so dangerous to the republic as this. It is bred of treachery and intrigue in weak and slimy natures. Any system which tends to prevent it will also tend to restore representation to its early purity and honor.

It may properly be added that there is a strong tendency in current opinion to look to some form of proportional representation as a cure or alleviation of existing political evils. It may be mentioned that foreign States have adopted it, as, for example, Denmark, and various bodies in our country, both corporate and political. Its success in leading to excellent nominations in the recent election of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, is fresh in all our memories.

WHAT THE COMMITTEE'S PLAN WILL DO.

The cumulative vote in the proposed charter for the City of New-York is simply a device for securing proportional representation. It is plain that it only gives a hearing to a minority, but cannot give them the control. This plan was adopted because it was simple, easily understood by the voter, though not perhaps so strictly scientific as some of the other methods which have been suggested to accomplish the same purpose.

The preceding discussion has not been presented for the mere purpose of commending this method of voting, but simply to show that it is in harmony with the theories of representation, and is, consequently, one of the modes of election which the Legislature may constitutionally adopt. The real question intended to be presented is one of legislative power, and all that has been urged is with that object in view. It has also been assumed, in this opinion, that a Board of Aldermen is in the nature of a legislative body, and that the general arguments applicable to such a body could with pertinency be applied to such a Board.

I have still to consider whether the mode by which the executive members of the departments are chosen by the Aldermen is legal. Though that is called an "election" in the proposed charter, it is in the sense of the Constitution an appointment. There is no election under article 10, section 10, of that instrument, except by the electors of the City or of some division thereof. All other modes of choosing a city officer are "appointments." The question then is, has the Legislature a right to delegate the appointment of the officers in question to the members of the Board of Aldermen and to fix its mode. As to the first branch of the inquiry there can be no doubt. The Constitution expressly provides that the appointment may be vested in such authorities of the City as the Legislature may prescribe. In this provision the members of the Board of Aldermen would be included. I am also of the opinion that the Legislature may prescribe the mode of appointment, as that is left in the Constitution wholly without restriction.

CONCLUSIONS.

The conclusions which have been reached may be briefly summed up in the following propositions:

1. The object of article 10, section 2 of the New-York Constitution in reference to cities, towns and villages, is to require the Legislature to confer the power of the election or appointment of officers upon some authority having a local origin. With this restriction the Legislature may resort either to the method of election or of appointment.

2. In the case of an election, it is only required by the Constitution that it should be by the vote of the electors of the city, or of some division thereof. There is no restriction upon the modes of voting or upon the canvassing of the votes.

3. In providing for an election the Legislature has full power to resort to any methods which substantially comply with the general principles of the representative system, as applicable to legislative or other representative bodies. For the present purpose, the Board of Aldermen may be considered as such a representative body.

4. The essence of a representative system, as understood in this State, is that the electors should inhabit a defined territory; should be placed on a perfect equality as to their vote; that they should be able to group themselves together so as to elect a representative; that there should be definite rules concerning the qualifications of the voters and the canvassing of the votes, and that within such territorial district greater weight should be given to the majority than the minority. Within these limits, the legislative vote may provide from time to time different modes of ascertaining the electoral will. This proposition must be taken, subject to any restriction found in the Constitution.

5. The proposed provision for a cumulative vote in the plan for a charter of the City of New-York complies with the general rules laid down in the fourth proposition, and is within the power of the Legislature. It abridges in no respect the general right of suffrage provided in the Constitution. It is but a mode of carrying the representative system into effect. While it contains all the elements of a true representative system, it promises to relieve some of the imperfections which now exist, and accords with the general current of opinion among political thinkers—not only in this country, but elsewhere.

6. In the strongest view that can be taken against it, the result would only be that the cumulative vote could not be counted. The law, in other respects, would be upheld, and the charter would continue in operation until amended by a succeeding Legislature.

7. The provision for the appointment by the Board of Aldermen of the heads of Executive Departments on the same general plan of the cumulative vote is but a mode of appointment, and is not unconstitutional.

I will only add in conclusion that if this plan of voting can be made effectual, as applied to the great City of New-York, it will beyond doubt be extensively introduced into other cities, and, perhaps, into State and national representations. It will also furnish proof of the capacity of representative Governments to repair at will practical evils impeding their usefulness, and will cheer the hearts and strengthen the hands of the friends of republican institutions throughout the world. THEODORE W. DWIGHT.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

No. 180—Sewards vs. Simmons.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
1093—Van Hise vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1101—Bell et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
141½ (R. C.)—Peterson vs. The Mayor of N. Y. City.
89—Willis vs. Weaver.
773—Smith vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
835—Johnson vs. King.
839—Smith vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
963—Ormsby vs. Vermont Copper Mining Co.
1003—Rowell et al. vs. Ashcroft.
1055—Lloyd et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.

Nos.
885—Tracy, Jr., vs. Corso.
487—Hyde et al. vs. Central Nat. Bank.
957—Wiswall vs. Norton.
1021—Same vs. Same.
1117—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Shader.
1119—Yorke, Jr., et al. vs. Verplank et al.
1121—Bunge et al. vs. Harwickle.
1123—Archer vs. Freeman.
1125—Dowding vs. Frederick.
1127—Garrison vs. Thiorman.

Part II.—Adjourned till Thursday morning at 11.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
65—Spring vs. Hubbard.
88—Goeller vs. Levy et al.
28—Stephenson vs. Catherwood.
78—Funk vs. Davis et al.
121—Dinkelspiel vs. Nussbaum et al.
122—Wagstaff et al. vs. Bartlett.
123—Same vs. Same.
124—Pratt et al. vs. United Nickel Co. of New-York et al.
125—Rich vs. Union Trust Co.

Nos.
126—Mosbach vs. Mathes et al.
127—Blauvelt vs. Blauvelt.
128—Stiner vs. Congregation Poli Zedek.
129—Alabama and Chattanooga R. R. Co. vs. McKay.
130—Leggett vs. Leggett.
131—Boylan vs. Cook.
132—Waters, receiver, vs. Crawford.
133—Martin vs. Reynolds.
134—Halladay vs. Levy.
135—Hanks, adm'x, vs. Willetts et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.
129—Duer vs. Read.
1265—Lough vs. Romaine et al.
1339—McGuire vs. Sinclair et al.
1411—Hope vs. Smith et al.
1185—Heerbrant et al. vs. Krahe.
1675—Ogden vs. Lathrop.
1467—Kori vs. Donaldson.
843—Pichen vs. Levy et al.

Nos.
1359—Ledlow et al. vs. Macomb.
1403—Knoop vs. Kammerer et al.
1559—Noonan vs. Armana.
1563—Roome et al. vs. Pacific Fire Ins. Co.
1565—Patterson vs. Stettaner.
1567—Currie vs. Gurley.
1569—McTuaney vs. Waterston.

Part II.—Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos.
950—Wright vs. Lycoming Fire Ins. Co.
244—Palmer vs. Kelly.
1064—Marshall vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
1069—Ely vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
760—Andrews vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
540—Sayr vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
260—Young vs. The Pacific Mutual Ins. Co.

Nos.
974—Davis vs. The Broadway and Seventh-av. Railroad Co.
996—Chase vs. [illegible]
382—Mitchel vs. Dix.
1016—Magura vs. Dinsmore.
736—Kelly et al. vs. Ferguson.
624—Herbert vs. Poll.
1072—Rockwell vs. Calm.
1073—Same vs. Same.
324—Gleadell vs. Thomson.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
104—Cohen vs. N. Y. Sewing-machine Co.
467—Melninch vs. Godfrey.
1133¾—Gordon vs. Schafer.
345—Wise vs. Broadway and Seventh-av. R. R. Co.
710—Peabody vs. Speyers.
506—Bullock vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.

Nos.
979—Randel et al. vs. Dinsmore, Pres., &c.
652—Leporin vs. Landmann.
764—Wilkey vs. Munson.
893—Pugsby vs. Morgan.
980—Babcock vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1102—Crandell vs. Hawkins.
63—McCauley vs. Gaus.
2059—Bank vs. Baker.

Part II.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1116—Pugsby vs. Morgan.
1109—Rauchfuss vs. National Steam-ship Co. of Liverpool.
1174—Behrens vs. Stepens.
1197—Sunnenburg vs. Roth.
1199—Thurber et al. vs. Warne.
1200—Stevens vs. Lombard.
1202—Jocks vs. Kraas.
1204—Euler vs. Johnston et al.
1205—Hawkins et al. vs. Trenor.

Nos.
1206—Ninth Nat. Bank, City of New-York, vs. Wicks.
1207—Jarvis, receiver, vs. Godfrey.
1208—Rosenfeld vs. Sternbach.
1211—Brockman vs. Faber.
1212—Espy et al. vs. Gill et al.
1213—Martin vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
172—Sensenderfer vs. Abendroth.
191—Crevier, Jr., vs. The Mayor.
188—Freeborn vs. The Mayor.

Nos.
189—Voorhis, Jr., vs. The Mayor.
190—Lagrave vs. The Mayor.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens at 10½.

Nos.
7997—Kraemer vs. Dunbar.
7729—Lynch vs. Kronthal.
7991—Campbell vs. Smith.
—Jones vs. Dodge.
7648—Bolitho vs. Lewis. (jury.)
—Gersor vs. Strauss.
8014—Faught vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company.

Nos.
8015—Perrin vs. Hamilton.
8016—Koch vs. Thio.
8017—Hartung vs. Bruns. (jury.)
8019—Levi vs. Naphegyl.
8033—Berg vs. Aaron.
8018—Hebdon vs. Powers.
8020—Weiles vs. De Witt. (jury.)
8021—Frankie vs. Gabriel.

Part II.—Held by Shea, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
7725—McLane vs. Brocly, (jury.)
6835—Holstein vs. Trimbell.
8006—Blume vs. Bruggerman.
7681—Kreiowitz vs. Lutgen.
7331—Lehman vs. Rothschild.
7936—Levey vs. Andrews.
6357—Allison vs. Gottsberger.

Nos.
8007—Stein vs. Fleisch.
8008—Leach vs. Hayes.
8009—Keichel vs. McGuinn, (jury.)
8010—Wissinersky vs. Mewmayer.
8011—Wirsburger vs. Watts.
8012—Loughran vs. Esterley.
8013—Wicker vs. Fagan.

Part III.—Held by Tracy, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
8534—Opp vs. Walters.
8536—Harrison vs. Murray.
8718—Durand vs. Edson.
8735—Ackerman vs. McNair.
8825—Mercy vs. Resenfield.

Nos.
8832—Heinlein vs. Ehrhardt.
8835—Kruse vs. Shelbrooke.
8836—Sheehan vs. Richey.
8837—Vandervoort vs. Dahlbender.
—McAuley vs. Dewis.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

1—The People vs. John Miller; robbery.
2—The People vs. Thomas Davis; robbery.
3—The People vs. John Holland and Charles Hamber; burglary.
4—The People vs. John Brookes; burglary.
5—The People vs. Emma Blair; felonious assault and battery.
6—The People vs. John Burk; felonious assault and battery.
7—The People vs. Judson Taylor; grand larceny.
8—The People vs. John H Prior; grand larceny.
9—The People vs. Cornelius Mahony and Thomas Ford; grand larceny.
10—The People vs. Samuel Schribe; grand larceny.
11—The People vs. Mary C. Wilkin; grand larceny.
12—The People vs. William R. Brookes; grand larceny.
13—The People vs. Julius Behring, Thomas Kelly and George Gerhardt; grand larceny.
14—The People vs. Harry Brown and George Harvey; grand larceny.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 13.

FIRST BOARD.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, '81.....114¼	100 West. U. Tel....b3. 70⅜
1,000 do..........114¼	400 do....bet. call. 70⅜
10,000 do..........114¼	200 do.......... 70⅜
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.110⅛	900 do.......... 70⅜
5,000 U.S.5-20 C., '65,n.110⅛	200 do.......... 70
20,000 do..........110⅛	400 do.......... 69⅞
6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.111⅛	200 Quicksilver Pf.... 32½
1,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.....114⅜	100 do.......... 32½
30,000 do..........114⅜	400 Pac. M. S. S. Co.... 57⅝
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.. 66	700 do..........s3. 57⅜
15,000 Va. 6s, Con.b.c. 58¼	700 do....bet. call. 57⅜
10,000 N. Car. St. 6s, n.. 18	100 do..........c. 57⅜
1,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July... 34½	200 do.......s10. 57⅜
	1000 do.......... 57⅜
4,000 do.......... 34	100 do..........b3. 57⅜
19,000 do.......... 34½	10 Wells-Fargo Ex.... 65
5,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '73.105	60 Am. M. U. Ex.b.c. 64
1,000 Ala. St. 5s, Bds. 66	10 U. S. Ex..bet. call. 63⅜
1,000 N.Y. Cen. 6s, '83. 96	25 N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 97⅛
1,000 N.Y. Cen. 6s, '87. 96	100 Erie.........bet. call. 31⅜
1,000 Cen. P. G. Bds..102⅜	1200 do.......... 31
8,000 Union Pac. 1st.. 91	200 do..........b3. 31
5,000 Union Pac.L. G. 81	500 Harlem Railroad.109⅜
10,000 do.......... 81¼	200 L. S. & M. So.b. c. 89⅜
4,000 Union P. 10s, In. 86	174 Clev. & P. Guar... 91¼
1,000 Alt. & T. H. In. 86	210 do.......... 92
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d. 95	50 Chic. & N. W.b. c. 74⅜
1,000 T. & W. E. Bds. 86	100 do.......... 74
7,000 N. J. Cen. 1st, n.104	10 C., C., Cin. & Ind.. 88
1,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st. 98	200 Chic. & R. I....b3.110⅜
1,000 Ohio & Miss. 2d. 86½	200 do....bet. call.111
1,000 St.L.&I.M.1stbs 93⅜	200 do..........110⅛
1,000 do.......... 93⅜	50 P., F.W.& C.Guar. 98
10,000 Ohio & Miss.1st. 99⅜	20 Del., Lack. & W..102⅜
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st. 94⅜	100 Boston, H. & E.c. 4⅜
5,000 C., C.& I. C. 1st. 82⅜	10 Chic. & Alt......122
6,000 Tol., P. & W. 1st, Western div.. 91½	20 do..........121
	200 St. L. & I. M.... 71
	85 do....bet. call. 72
1,000 Tol..P.& W.E.d. 93	100 H. & St. Jo...... 42⅜
500 Lake S.Div.Bds. 96	200 Morris & Es....b3. 93
25 Union Bank......138	100 Col., C. & Ind. C.. 21⅜
7 Bank Commerce..118	100 Union Pac....b. c. 34⅜
11 Del.& Hud. Canal.119⅜	800 do.......... 34
100 Cons. Coal of Md.. 38½	1900 do.......... 34⅜
100 do.......s30. 38	100 do..........b3. 34⅜
100 do....bet. call. 38½	200 do.......... 34⅜
50 Manhattan Gas....210	400 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 44
400 Mariposa Pf..... 2½	

SECOND BOARD.

$40,000 U. S. 6s, '81. R.114¼	300 Mariposa Pf...... 2½
20,000 do..........114¼	14 Del. & Hud. Can..119½
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.110⅛	200 West. Un. Tel.b.c. 70⅜
35,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '67.111	100 Pac. Mail.bet.call. 58
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.111⅛	100 do.........b10. 58⅜
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68.112⅜	500 do.......... 58
45,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.111	100 do.......... 65
20,000 Va. 6s, Con..s30. 57½	10 Wells-Fargo Ex.... 65
10,000 do.......... 57⅜	10 United States Ex. 63⅜
6,000 Tenn. St. 6s,old. 66	100 do.......... 64
11,000 Va. St. 6s, Def'd 18	10 Am. M. Un. Ex.... 63⅜
1,000 N. C. 6s, old bds. 33	200 Harlem..bet.call.109⅜
1,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July... 34	200 L. S. & M. So..b3. 90
	100 do....bet. call. 90
5,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n., April & Oct... 31½	500 Un. Pac. R....s60. 34⅜
	100 do.......... 34⅜
5,000 Ark.7s, iss. to L. R.& F.S. R.Co. 57	400 Clev.& Pitts.guar. 92
	100 do.......... 91⅜
5,000 St. L. & I.M.1st. 93⅜	93 Ill. Cen. R......131⅜
5,000 N. & D.7s,1st M., guar.by L.&N. 90	400 Chic. & R. I. R....111⅜
	100 Mil. & St. P. R..... 55⅜
5,000 Chic.& N.W.1st. 99	100 do.......... 55⅜
1,000 N. J. Cen. 1st, n.104	200 do.......... 55⅜
30 Imp. & Trad's Bk.168	100 St. Louis & I. M.. 71⅜
	100 Col., C. & Ind. C.. 22

TUESDAY, Feb. 13—P. M.

The Gold market was quiet today at 110¼@110⅜ ⅌ cent. The speculation is not active on either side of the account, owing to the steadiness and good supply of Exchange, ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. within the shipping point of Gold, and the better quotations for the American Funds from London and Frankfort. Leading drawers of Exchange accepted 109¼ ⅌ cent. today for 60 days Bills, and 109⅞ ⅌ cent. for Bills payable on demand. Money was in easy supply at 7 ⅌ cent., with exceptional transactions at 6 ⅌ cent.

On the Stock Exchange, the Public Funds were generally firm, and the 5 ⅌ cents. 10-40s Coupon, and the 6 ⅌ cents. 5-20s of 1867, were a fraction higher than yesterday. The Southern State Bonds advanced 1@1½ ⅌ cent. on Virginias, and fell off 2 ⅌ cent. on the South Carolinas—the rapid rise in the latter on Monday inducing fresh sellers today. The Railroad and Miscellaneous Share speculation was of a halting character. The market was not so good in the forenoon as the closing prices of last night, except on Pacific Mail, in which there is a contest between the parties who prompted the recent investigation at Albany, and who sold *short* on the expected result, and the Directors of the line, who feel outraged by the conduct of the Brokers on the first part. Neither side has much cause to be proud of the facts elicited by the investigation. In the Harlem Stock there was a recovery from yesterday's singular depression, of 4@4½ ⅌ cent., sales at 112 ⅌ cent. New-York Central and Erie about the same as on Monday. The Western Stocks irregular from hour to hour, and not especially sustained on any part of the list. At the Second Board the following quotations were made in the Hall of the Exchange.

The Customs demand for Gold today was $620,000, and yesterday $819,000. This large employment by the Importers to pay Duties seems to make little or no impression on the supply of Cash Gold, which continues easy. There is no Treasury sale of Gold this week.

CLOSING PRICES—FEB. 13.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States New 5s...........	108⅛	108⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov....	111⅛	111⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July...	111⅛	111⅛
American Gold..................	110⅜	110⅜
Bills on London, 60 days..........	109¼	109¼
N. Y. Central and Hudson.......	97⅛	97⅛
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt. Ctfs...	92⅜	92⅜
Reading.........................	113⅜	113⅜
Chicago and Rock Island........	110⅜	111⅛
North-west Common.............	74	74⅜
North-west Preferred...........	90⅜	90⅜
Pacific Mail....................	57⅜	58⅜
St. Paul Preferred.............	75⅜	75⅜
St. Paul Common...............	55⅜	55⅜
Ohio and Mississippi...........	44⅜	44⅜
Toledo and Wabash.............	70⅜	70⅜
Western Telegraph..............	70⅜	70⅜
Erie............................	30⅜	31⅜
Union Pacific...................	34⅜	34⅜
Lake Shore.....................	90⅜	90⅜
Lake Shore Scrip...............	87	88

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange, at 5 P. M., the Railroad speculation was strong.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1872.

Gold receipts..............................	$568,970 48
Gold payments..............................	177,476 05
Gold balance...............................	71,011,614 02
Currency receipts..........................	168,557 07
Currency payments..........................	808,131 48
Currency balance...........................	7,159,947 70
Customs....................................	620,000 00

The last quotations for the Public Funds are as follows—reported strong by the leading dealers:

6 ⅌ ct. reg., '81......114¼	5-20 reg., '67........111
6 ⅌ ct. coup., '81......115⅜	5-20 coup., '67.......111⅛
5-20 reg., '62..........110⅛	5-20 reg., '68.........112⅛
5-20 coup., '62.........110⅛	5-20 coup., '68........112⅜
5-20 reg., '64..........110⅛	10-40 reg..............107⅜
5-20 coup., '64.........110⅛	10-40 coup.............111
5-20 reg., '65..........110⅛	5s reg., '81...........108⅜
5-20 coup., '65.........111⅛	5s coup., '81..........108⅜
5-20 reg., n. i., '65....110⅛	6s currency............114⅜
5-20 coup., n. i., '65...110⅛	

The following bids were made at the Exchange for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old.......... 66	Rhode Island 6s.......100½
Tenn. 6s, new bds...... 66	Alabama 5s............ 63
Virginia 6s, old........ 46	Ar.7s,L.R.P.B.& N.O. 48⅜
Va. 6s, reg., old........ 44½	Ark. 7s,M.,O.&R.Riv. 47⅜
Va. 6s, Consol. bds..... 57½	Ohio 6s, '75..........101
Va. 6s, Deferred bds... 17½	Ohio 6s, '81..........105
Ga. 7s, new bds......... 88	Ohio 6s, '86..........107
N. Car. 6s, old.......... 32	Kentucky 6s........... 98
N. Car. Fund. Act.'66. 22½	Ill. Canal Bds. '70..... 98
N. Car. Fund. Act.'68. 21	Ill. coup. 6s, '77...... 98
N. Car. new bds........ 17½	Ill. coup. 6s, '79...... 98
N. Car. Special Tax.... 13	Ill. War Loan......... 98
S. Car. 6s............... 52	Indiana 5s............. 98
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July.. 33½	Mich. 7s, '78..........101
S. C. 6s, April & Oct... 32	N. Y. reg. Boun. Ln..106⅛
Missouri 6s............. 94	N. Y. coup. Boun. Ln.106
Mo. 6s,H.& St.Jo. iss. 92½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.107
Louisiana 6s............ 60	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.105
La. 6s, new Fl'g Dbt... 55½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.106
La. 8s, Levee Bds...... 62	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.106
La. 8s, Levee Bds...... 72	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.106
La. 8s, Lev. Bds. of '75. 80	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '73.106
California 7s...........112	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.101
Connecticut 6s.........100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76.101

The following bids were made for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York...............134	East River...............110
Merchants'..............118	Market...................120
Union....................137	Nassau...................110
America.................144	Shoe and Leather........165
City......................260	Continental..............100
Fulton....................156	St. Nicholas.............110
Merchants' Exchange.... 93	Marine...................165
Leather Manuf..........180	Imp. and Traders'........167
State of New-York......111	Park......................158
Commerce................117	Central National.........109⅜
Mech. Bkg. Ass.........110	First National...........200
Broadway................270	Fourth National..........109
Ocean....................100	Ninth National...........109
American Exchange.....113½	Oriental..................160
Bank of the Republic...111	Gold Exchange............105
Hanover.................100½	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.... 95
Irving....................112	German American........104
Metropolitan.............137	

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 13.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old........................	97	97½
City 6s, new.......................	100⅜	100⅝
Camden and Amboy...............	125½	126
Pennsylvania Central.............	62	62⅜
Reading............................	113⅜	113⅜
Lehigh Valley......................	61⅜	62
Catawissa Preferred...............	46⅜	46⅜
Philadelphia and Erie.............	26⅜	26⅜
Northern Central..................	38⅜	39
Lehigh Navigation.................	38⅜	38⅜
Lehigh Gold Loan..................	93⅜	93⅜

The new (Wall-street) managers of the unfortunate Hannibal and St. Joseph Road propose to register their Stock at the Tenth National Bank; but the President of the Stock Exchange announced today that no Stock could be made a good delivery except the certificates of the old registration of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., without the further order of the Exchange. It is believed this afternoon that the Governing Committee of the Exchange cannot, in self respect and in justice to the future buyers of the Stock, accept the Tenth National Bank, (notoriously in control of the Erie people who succeeded to the Hannibal and St. Joseph at the late election,) as a proper Registrar for the Company. The purpose of the desperate men now in possession of the Road is believed to be the creation of a large amount of new Stock—the legality of which, if sold under the par value for Money, is questionable—and the rumor is current that heavy *short* sales, or sales in anticipation of such fresh issue, have been made at and below 50 ⅌ cent. The price went below 43 ⅌ cent. this morning, but the deliveries of the old Certificates becoming difficult, later in the day there was an advance at the close of business to 45½ ⅌ cent. cash. This may be much more than the property is worth as now capitalized and under present control, but it will require something more than the mere purpose or resolution of the new managers to create additional Stock without 30 days' notice to the Exchange, with the evidences of their legal authority in the premises, and the designation of a proper and acceptable place for its registration.

Mr. JAMES MCHENRY has the perseverance and tact of marvelous success in drawing Money from the English public for his Atlantic and Great Western Road, a concern far more noted through the last fifteen years for its absorption of foreign Capital than for reputation or success at home. It has not been a year since it was reorganized under foreclosure of the original mortgages by the contribution of £800,000 Sterling, or $4,000,000, from the second debenture holders. This negotiation was followed by a scheme to raise £1,000,000 Sterling, or $5,000,000, for supplying rolling stock for the Road under a separate Company, "limited." And now we have in the London *Times* the following particulars of still another scheme to raise £1,100,000, under the style of Rental Fund Bonds, on two of the small feeders or branches of the Road in Ohio:

> "An issue has been announced, at the price of 83, of £760,000 sterling 7 per cent. Rental Trust Bonds of the leased lines of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, specially secured and provided for by the rental of those roads. The bonds are part of a total of £1,100,000, and are created for the purpose of acquiring the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad, the Niles and New-Lisbon, and the Liberty and Vienna, which are all in full operation, and are important feeders to the Atlantic and Great Western. The principal is repayable at par in thirty years by an accumulative sinking fund. The rental payable for these lines by the Atlantic and Great Western Company is much beyond the sum required for interest on the bonds, in addition to which there is the lia bility of that line itself, which is now conducted by a Board comprising some of the most eminent merchants of New-York. A considerable portion of the amount is stated to be already subscribed."

The mails of the Cunard steamer of Jan. 27 report the particulars of the New-York City and County Loan of $15,000,000, brought out in London by Messrs. ROTHSCHILD. The Bonds are as follows:

Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York, for..........	$4,352,500
Consolidated Stock of the County of New-York, for..........	8,885,500
Consolidated Dock Bonds of the City of New-York, for..........	1,000,000
Consolidated Park Bonds of the City of New-York, for..........	862,000
Total..........	$15,000,000

The prospectus of the Loan says:

> "Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS, having purchased the said $15,000,000 bonds of the City of New-York, are now prepared to receive subscriptions for the same. The bonds are to bearer, in sums of $1,000 and $500 each, with coupons payable half-yearly, on the 1st of January and 1st of July each year, at the office of the Controller in the City of New-York, in gold coin, and at the office of Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS, London, at the fixed exchange of 49d. ⅌ dollar, making the coupon in London for $1,000 bonds £3 [illegible], and for $500 bonds £3 [illegible]. The coupons will likewise be made payable in Paris with Messrs. DE ROTHSCHILD BROTHERS; in Frankfort-on-the-Main, with Messrs. M. A. DE ROTHSCHILD & SONS; and in Berlin, with the direction of the Disconto Gesellschaft, at the approximate rate of exchange of the day for the pound sterling. The bonds to bearer may be exchanged at the option of the holder for registered certificates at the office of the Controller in New-York."

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 24th of January gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest..........	[illegible]	Increase..........	[illegible]
Public deposits..........	[illegible]	Increase..........	[illegible]
Other deposits..........	[illegible]	Decrease..........	[illegible]
Gov't securities..........	[illegible]	Decrease..........	[illegible]
Other securities..........	[illegible]	Decrease..........	[illegible]
Notes unemployed..........	[illegible]	Increase..........	[illegible]

The amount of Notes in circulation is £24,986,040, being a decrease of £380,800; and the stock of Bullion in both Departments is £24,777,888, showing a decrease of £157,156 when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At present.	Last year.
Bullion..........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reserve..........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Notes in circulation..........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rates of discount..........	3 ⅌ cent.	2½ ⅌ cent.
Consols..........	[illegible]	[illegible]
French Rentes..........	56f. 67c.	51f. 70c.

The Wabash Road earned in the

First week of February, 1872..........	$95,438
Same week in 1871..........	95,364
Increase..........	$74

The week's exports of Domestic Produce have been to the currency value of $4,039,357.

The twenty-seventh annual statement of the New-York Life Insurance Company is just published, presenting a very favorable exhibit of the business and condition of the Company. The assets have, in ten years, been increased from $2,500,000 to over $18,800,000. The total receipts were $7,181,295 89, the disbursements $4,167,646 49, leaving a surplus of over $3,000,000 of net assets. An annual dividend has been declared from the undivided surplus of $1,488,134 43. The President and Vice-President, Messrs. MORRIS FRANKLIN and WILLIAM H. BEERS have been connected with the Company for many years and to their management the success of the Company is, in no small measure, due.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS,

BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. (8 P. C.) INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD,

FREE OF TAX,

AND IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company, through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which, in many cases, draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage Indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable in February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these Bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in *currency*, from Aug. 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division eight per cent. (8s.) recently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ MIDLAND RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Limited to $20,000 per mile on finished road.

The rapid progress toward completion of this great *Trunk Line* from New-York to the West and to Canada, enables us to offer to investors at par and interest a further limited issue of these favorite securities.

Upward of 340 miles of this road, including the New-Jersey section, are already finished, equipped, and in operation; and contracts with responsible parties have been made for its entire completion by the first day of July next. When this shall have been accomplished its earnings cannot fail to be large and highly remunerative, as it has advantages at least equal to those of any of its competitors for both local and through business. It is building for cash, *of which nearly $8,000,000 have been furnished by subscription to its stock at* PAR. The work is substantial, and, including equipment, has not exceeded in cost $50,000 per mile, which is *less than one-third* of the amount at which some of the trunk lines of roads leading from New-York are capitalized, and on which they are paying good dividends.

In view of these facts, the Midland First Mortgage Bonds must be regarded as a first-class security—quite as safe as Governments; and, by making the exchange at the present difference in price, *holders of Midland Bonds will receive 33 per cent. more of revenue upon the amount invested than the holders of Government Bonds.*

For sale or exchange for Governments at their market price, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ ON THEIR OWN MERITS.

THE 7.30 GOLD BONDS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

Have sold to the extent of many millions, and they have now taken their place among the solid and favorite securities of the country.

This is because the Bonds are based upon the amplest security, being a FIRST AND ONLY mortgage upon the Railroad and in addition upon 23,000 acres of land to EVERY MILE OF ROAD.

The Government valuation of this Land Grant is ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, while its actual value, taking the average at which other Railroad Companies have sold their lands, is OVER THREE HUNDRED MILLIONS.

The Bonds, FREE FROM UNITED STATES TAX, are issued in the following denominations:

$100, 500, 1,000 } Coupon. $100, 500, 1,000, 5,000, 10,000 } Registered.

And are at all times interchangeable at the office of the Company, or through the Fiscal Agents, without charge.

They are exempt from United States tax, have THIRTY YEARS to run, are offered at par and interest in Currency, and will permanently yield a large interest income in Gold.

Full particulars furnished by

JAY COOKE & CO.,
New-York, Philadelphia and Washington.

☞ WE RECOMMEND AS A SAFE INvestment the SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, interest payable in gold coin May and November; denominations, $100, $500, $1,000. Present price, 94 and accrued interest.

Also, the CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, interest six per cent., gold, January and July; denominations, $1,000; at the current market price.

We buy and sell Government Securities, and execute orders at the Stock Exchange; allow interest (at four per cent.) on deposits, make collections, &c., &c.

FISK & HATCH.

HARVEY FISK, No. 5 Nassau-st.,
A. S. HATCH. NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1872.

☞ THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS are for only $18,500 per mile, UPON A FINISHED ROAD, WHICH IS DOING A LARGE AND PROFITABLE BUSINESS. For sale at 90 and accrued interest.

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers,
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ ELIZABETH CITY IMPROVEMENT BONDS.

Bids for the whole, or any part of $47,000 Elizabeth City 7 per Cent. Improvement Bonds, will be received until Thursday, the 15th day of February, 1872.

These Bonds, with Coupons attached, have six years to run from Dec. 1, 1871, are payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, and are well known on the market as a safe and desirable investment.

Bids (which will be opened by the Finance Committee on the 16th inst.) must be addressed to A. S. WOODRUFF, City Treasurer, Elizabeth, N. J.

The Committee reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all bids, as they may deem best for the interest of the city.

ROBERT S. GREEN,
Feb. 5, 1872. Chairman of Finance Committee.

The Jumel Ejectment Suit.

In the Jumel ejectment suit, yesterday, the defendant introduced the town records of Woodstock, Conn., to show that JOSEPH PERRY, who had testified that he had been born and brought up in Providence, and had been the playmate of the plaintiff, was born in Woodstock, and had never been in Providence till late in life. E. C. May, J. Perry, S. W. Bugley, R. N. Stackpole, J. P. Robbins, A. W. Folsom, S. L. Carpenter and S. S. Wallingford, were placed on the stand in support of this view. They testified substantially that PERRY had been born and lived in Woodstock till he was twenty-one years of age; that he had afterward gone to Massachusetts, and lived there a number of years, and that it was not until he was considerably advanced in life that he had gone to Providence, where he had given his deposition.

Smuggling Cigars.

The two Spaniards, FERNANDO and FRANCISCO, who were brought up before Commissioner SHIELDS, on Monday, for selling smuggled cigars, were again examined yesterday. JAMES BOYAN, son of the witness who displayed such remarkable defectiveness of vision the preceding day, was placed on the stand, and gave his evidence in a frank, straightforward manner. He testified that the two men came into the store accompanied by a third, that all three offered for sale bundles of cigars, that they gave him one to try; that he opened some of the packages offered him, and found the cigars much inferior to the sample; that the men called for drinks and refused to pay for them; and that when the officer came in, one man escaped through a side door, and the two prisoners were arrested. Nothing material was offered for the defense, and the Commissioner held the men to await the action of the Grand Jury.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs..........	31	Spirits Turp., bbls..........	224
Cotton, bales..........	[illegible]	Rosin, bbls..........	[illegible]
Cotton-seed, bags..........	[illegible]	Pork, pkgs..........	[illegible]
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls..........	[illegible]	Cut-meats, pkgs..........	[illegible]
Cotton-seed, sacks..........	[illegible]	Lard, tcs..........	[illegible]
Dried Fruit, pkgs..........	[illegible]	Lard, kegs..........	[illegible]
Eggs, bbls..........	[illegible]	Grease, pkgs..........	[illegible]
Flour, bbls..........	[illegible]	Butter, pkgs..........	[illegible]
Corn-meal, bbls..........	[illegible]	Cheese, pkgs..........	[illegible]
Corn-meal, bags..........	[illegible]	Tallow, pkgs..........	[illegible]
Beans, bbls..........	[illegible]	Beef, pkgs..........	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels..........	[illegible]	Dressed Hogs, No..........	[illegible]
Corn, bushels..........	65,600	Marrow, pkgs..........	57
Oats, bushels..........	[illegible]	Pecans, pkgs..........	5
Malt, bushels..........	[illegible]	Pea-nuts, bushels..........	1,416
Barley, bushels..........	[illegible]	Rice, pkgs..........	157
Grass-seed, bags..........	[illegible]	Skins, bales..........	111
Flax-seed, bags..........	[illegible]	Starch, pkgs..........	500
Flax, bales..........	[illegible]	Tobacco, hhds..........	3
Hemp, bales..........	[illegible]	Tobacco, pkgs..........	[illegible]
Hops, bales..........	[illegible]	Wool, bales..........	151
Hides, No..........	2,971	Whisky, bbls..........	1,098
Hides, bales..........	[illegible]	Sugar, (N. O.) bbls..........	60
Leather, sides..........	16,239	Sugar, hhds..........	170
Crude Turp., bbls..........	230		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Minnesota*, for Liverpool—1 case Rifles, 35 tcs. Ham, 386 bales Cotton, 7 cases Beads, 3 cases Hair-pins, 392 pks. Tea, 60 lbs. Butter, 3 bbls. Apples, 26 tcs. Beef, 24,000 bushels Corn, 7,500 bushels Wheat, 3,600 lbs. Lard, 450 boxes Bacon, 250 bbls. Pork, 108 cases Sewing-machines.

By the bark *Concessions*, for Bristol—20,852 bushels Corn.

By the steamer *Hammonia*, for Hamburg—257 boxes Meats, 339 cases Sewing-machines, 4,565 bags Clover-seed, 2 boxes Drills, 5 tcs. Stearine, 3 hhds. Tallow, 760 tcs. Lard, 159 pks. Grease, 30 boxes Flavine, 14,574 bushels Corn, 300 bbls. Lard, 50 boxes Bacon, 530 boxes Extract, 5 hhds. Tobacco, 5 cases Knitting-machines, 56 bags Bones, 50 cases Preserves, 3 pks. Fish, 133 bales Tobacco, 10 casks Asphaltum, 27 bales Skins and Furs, 300 pks. Agricultural Implements, 15 bales Leather, 10 cases Machinery, 2 cases Wheels, 400 Oars, 35 bags Horn-tips, 4 cases Essential Oil, 1,700 sides Leather, 80 Hides.

By the bark *Catharine Chalmers*, for Rotterdam—1,609 boxes Extract Logwood, 7,440 Staves, 600 tcs. Lard, 61 pks. Tallow, 500 bbls. Resin, 25 bbls. Beef, 100 bbls. Flour, 10 bbls. Pearl Ashes, 28 logs Mahogany.

By the brig *Victoria*, for Seville—5,705 boxes Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Azelia*, for Syra—6,100 cases Petroleum, 50 bales Cotton Goods.

By the schr. *Margaret & Lucy*, for Cardenas—6 boxes Sewing-machines, 4 boxes Washing-machines, 301 empty Hogsheads, 70 empty Tierces, 1,000 Shooks and Heads, 15,000 Hoops, 1,673 lbs. Ham.

By the brig *Gipsey Queen*, of Matanzas—750 empty hogsheads.

By the bark *Ann Wheaton*, for Kingston—1,646 lbs. Ham, 14 cases Sewing-machines, 11,800 lbs. Grease, 1,000 boxes Soap, 1,350 bbls. Flour, 7,300 lbs. Lard, 589 lbs. Butter, 50 bbls. Crackers, 50 bbls. Cut-meats, 305 cases Petroleum, 10 bbls. Peas, 1 Carriage, 20 sets Reins.

By the bark *Montezuma*, for Barbadoes—100 bbls. Pork, 475 bbls. Flour, 540 bbls. Meal, 200 bbls. Guano, 240 bbls. Bread, 200 bbls. Crackers, 600 bushels Corn, 7,300 lbs. Lard, 5,019 lbs. Butter, 962 lbs. Ham.

And from Philadelphia for Hamburg, by the bark *Maria*—10,800 gallons Refined Petroleum. The *Maria* also takes 856,857 lbs. Tallow, 47,653 lbs. Lard.

And from Baltimore, during the week—For Bremen, by the North German steam-ship *Berlin*—95 hhds. Tobacco, 12 hhds. Tobacco, (stems,) 162 lbs. Tobacco, (manufactured,) 974 bales Cotton, 563,487 lbs. Lard, 120 boxes Pork, 2,925 bags Cloverseed, 86 boxes Canned Fruit, 3 bbls. Hominy, 25 bbls. Meal, 200 bbls. Syrup....Liverpool, British steam-ship *Peruvian*—757 bbls. Resin, 3 bbls. Manganese Ore, 704,446 lbs. Lard, 74 boxes Pork, 54 bags Cotton, 141 bags Bark, 4,200 bushels Wheat, 8,672 bushels Corn, 50 bales Hair, 22 bags Phosphate, 5 bales Cotton Duck....Havana, steam-ship *Liberty*—125 bbls. Meal, 400 dozen Brooms, 2 pks. Sundries....Marseilles, North German brig *Ubbina*—357 hhds. Tobacco, 6 M. Staves....Rio Janeiro, bark *Templar*—3,480 bbls. Flour, 400 bbls. Resin, 28 cases Crackers, 6 dozen Brooms, 8,609 lbs. Hams, 25,179 lbs. Lard, 1,050 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco, 18 pks. Sundries....Bremen, North German ship *Ocean*—375 hhds. Tobacco, 138 hhds. stems Tobacco, 600 bbls. Resin, 165,148 lbs. Lard, 718 bags Bark, 3 pks. Sundries....Belfast, Ireland, British bark *Burn Brae*—16,365 bushels Corn....Cork or Falmouth, Norwegian bark *Regulus*—32,500 bushels Corn....Londonderry, Ireland, Norwegian bark *Arnen*—12,900 bushels Corn....West Indies, schooner *W. F. Cushing*—20,000 Hoops, 3,445 Shooks and Hogsheads....Cork, British bark *Charmian*—31,271 bushels Corn....Ponce, P. R., schooner *A. F. Ames*—22,000 Hoops, 2,820 Shooks and Hogsheads....Belfast, Ireland, British bark *Mucator*—7,087 bushels Corn....Trinidad, schr. *Palos*—952 bbls. Flour, 200 bbls. Bread, 100 bbls. Meal, 26 half bbls. Beef, 100 bbls. Potatoes, 500 reams Paper, 21 hhds. Oil-meal, 2,107 lbs. Hams, 1,196 lbs. Cheese, 500 gallons Kerosene-oil, 200 boxes Herring, 2,500 lbs. Lard, 1,209 Shooks....St. John's, P. R., brig *Geo. Latimer*—317 bbls. Flour, 60 bbls. Pork, 3 boxes Pork, 25 bbls. Bread, 23 bbls. Beans, 77 bushels Peas, 70 bbls. Potatoes, 52 bbls. Onions, 6 bbls. Apples, 13,860 lbs. Lard, 2,421 lbs. Butter, 6,500 lbs. Candles, 4,910 lbs. Hams, 9,088 lbs. Cheese, 100 boxes Soap, 1,300 reams Paper, 200 boxes Herring, 39 Grindstones, 417 bags Rice, 2,781 feet Lumber, 601 Shooks and Heads, 6,173 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco, 1,870 gallons Kerosene, 10 pks. Sundries....Berbice—Brig *John Sanderson*, 700 bbls. Flour, 250 bbls. Meal, 110 bbls. Pork, 250 bbls. Bread, 3,750 lbs. Lard, 1,050 lbs. Ham, 2,500 lbs. Candles, 2,297 lbs. Tallow, 724 lbs. Cheese, 320 lbs. Butter, 2,200 gallons Coal-oil, 300 reams Paper, 20 dozen Buckets, 20 dozen Brooms, 5 dozen Barrel-covers, 200 bushels Corn, 40 bushel Peas, 200 bushels Beans, 200 bushels Oats, 4 hhds. Tobacco, 40 boxes Canned Goods, 50 carboys, Acid, 423 Shooks, 25 bbls. Biscuits, 16 cases Biscuits....Martinique, schr. *Brododoin*—1,000 bbls. Flour, 1,192 lbs. Ham, 9,000 Staves, 12 Mules, 8 Horses, 554 Shooks.

ASHES—Have been salable and steady at $8 75@$9 25 for Pots, and $11@$11 50 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet at unaltered prices; 300 bags Rio, by the *Grey Eagle*, at Baltimore, sold on private terms. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos at this port have been 20,356 bags; sales, 16,749 bags, (including, yesterday, 977 bags Rio, by the *Erin*, 734 bags by the *Helvetia*, and 1,422 bags by the *Ville de Paris*, and 2,000 bags Santos, by the *J. H. Dillingham*.) Stock in first hands, this morning, as made up by Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, 81,596 bags, here, and 107,840 bags at all the distributing ports, including 4,200 bags at Galveston, 2,900 bags at Savannah, and 18,944 bags at Baltimore. Quotations as before.

COTTON—Has been very dull for early delivery at a reduction of ⅛c. ⅌ lb.; sales, 334 bales, including 62 bales to shippers, 251 bales to spinners, and 21 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, a moderate movement, has been reported, with values off ⅛c. ⅌ lb.; sales, 17,100 bales, (5,300 bales last evening, and 11,800 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for February, 200 bales at 22 5-16c., 100 bales at 22⅛c., short notice, 200 bales at 22 5-16c., 100 bales at 22⅜c., 100 bales at 22 5-16c.; March, 400 bales at 22⅜c., 100 bales at 22 11-16c., 1,100 bales at 22⅜c., 300 bales at 22 11-16c., 300 bales at 22⅝c.; April, 300 bales at 22⅝c., 200 bales at 23⅛c., 200 bales at 23 3-16c., 200 bales at 23⅜c.; May, 200 bales at 23⅛c., 200 bales at 23c.; May, 200 bales at 23⅜c., 200 bales at 23⅜c.; June, 100 bales at 23⅝c., and today, for February, [illegible]

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary..........	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Ordinary..........	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Middling..........	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling..........	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Middling..........	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FISH—Trade has been comparatively quiet within our range. Dry Cod at $4 75@$5 50 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $18@$17 50; No. 2 do., $8@$12 50; No. 3 do., $6 50@$7 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $4 50@$6 50; Smoked Herring, 18c. for Scale, and 28c. for No. 1, ⅌ box; Dutch Herring, $1 ⅌ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for State and Western Flour has been fair, and prices have been quoted rather stronger, on lighter offerings, closing in favor of sellers, who have been less eager to place supplies. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,500 bbls., all told, including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 90@$6 40; inferior to good Extra State, $6 75@$7; good to fancy at $7@$7 40; poor to very good shipping extra Western at $6 60@$6 90; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 80@$7 10 ⅌ bbl.

No. 2 Flour, ⅌ bbl..........	$4 25@$5 85
Sour Flour..........	5 [illegible]@ 6 10
Superfine State and Western..........	5 90@ 6 40
Extra State..........	6 75@ 7 00
Extra City, shipping brands..........	6 75@ 7 50
Extra Genesee..........	7 00@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands..........	6 80@ 7 10
Extra Western, shipping brands..........	6 60@ 6 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands..........	7 10@ 9 00
Extra Western, trade and family brands..........	7 00@ 9 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary and fancy..........	7 00@10 65

Southern Flour has been in fair request at firmer rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,050 bbls. at $6 25@$8 25 for ordinary to very good, and $8 25@$10 50 for very good to choice Extra ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour has attracted more attention at $4 10@$5 15 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 350 bbls....Corn-meal has been in moderate demand at $3 80@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western, $3 60@$3 70 for Jersey, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine; sales, 600 bbls.

FRUITS—Layer Raisins have been purchased to the extent of 3,500 boxes, on the basis of $2 50 ⅌ box. Market otherwise quite dull.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted a shade dearer, and has been offered sparingly. The demand has been moderate for shipment and milling. The advanced claims of owners have been against free dealings. The chief call has been for prime Red and White Western and No. 1 Spring. Sales have been reported since our last of 38,500 bushels, at $1 70 for choice White Michigan, in store; $1 68 for milling; $1 68 for Red Western, in store; $1 60 for prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, in store, for export, and, rumored, $1 61 for choice do. do....Corn has been moderately active, opening about steady, but closing heavily and in favor of purchasers. The demand has been almost wholly for prime new Mixed and Yellow Western. Sales have been reported since our last of 88,000 bushels, at 74c.@76c. for new, in lots, chiefly at 73c.@73½c.; prime samples delivered; 75c. for old and new do. in store; 78c. (nominally) for choice old Mixed Western, afloat; 75c.@76c. for Yellow and White Western, chiefly at 74c. for Yellow; 74c.@74½c. for Yellow Southern, ⅌ bushel....Rye has been more sought after for shipment and home use at firm prices; sales, 12,800 bushels prime Western at 93c., in store....Barley has been more active, but with comparatively free offerings buyers have had the advantage as to prices; sales, 33,000 bushels at $1@$1 12 for Canada West, in store and delivered, and 75c.@80c. for two-rowed State....Barley-malt has been dull and irregular in price....Oats have been more inquired for and quoted a shade firmer; sales have been reported since our last of 54,000 bushels at 54c.@55c. for Mixed Western, from track and afloat; 56c. for choice do. in store; 55c.@57c. for White Western and Ohio, ⅌ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—A fair business has been reported at firmer prices; sales, 1,250 bales Bags at 18c.@14½c., and 500 rolls Domestic Bagging for forward delivery, at 18c.

HAY—Bale Hay has been salable and steady at from $1 30 for shipping, and $1 40@$1 70 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Clover Hay, 90c.@$1. Straw has been in light request, from 90c.@$1 10 for the range of qualities, short and long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—There has been a better inquiry noted at, however, somewhat irregular prices; sales, 175 bales Sisal at 11c., gold, 60 days; credit; 4,700 bales Jute, here and to arrive and in Boston, on private terms. Other kinds as before.

METALS—Scotch Pig Iron has been very quiet; the demand coming from consumers, who have been buying only as they have occasion to use. Sales, 200 tons Glengarnock at the wharf, 300 tons Eglinton and Langloan on private terms. American Pig has been very quiet at former prices. Old double-headed Rails firmly held, with sales of 500 tons on private terms. Rails active and firmer; sales, 3,000 tons American on private terms; quote English, $68@$70, gold; American, $72@$73. Pig Lead has been very dull at unchanged prices. Tin Plates have been active at better prices; sales, 1,500 boxes Charcoal Terne, $10 37½@$10 50, gold; 1,000 boxes Charcoal Terne, to arrive, $9 12½@$9 25, gold; 500 boxes I. C. Coke Terne at $8 25, gold; and 500 boxes A. G. Triangle Coke Terne, $8 37½@$8 50, gold. Pig Tin remains quiet at 35⅛c., gold, for Straits, and 35c., gold, for English. Regulus Antimony scarce; quoted at 20c.@21c., gold. Ingot Copper quiet and firm; sales, 300,000 lbs. at 29¼c., cash, and 29⅜c.@29½c. for March.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been quite active and buoyant as to price; sales, 1,150 bbls., (part at auction,) at 60c.@63½c. ⅌ gallon. Foreign dull and irregular. We quote: Porto Rico at from 28c.@41c.; Cuba, 18c.@32c.; English Islands, 25c.@35c., and New-Orleans at 42c.@63½c. for new, ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been more sought after and quoted firmer, on the basis of from $4 65@$4 75 for common to good strained; sales, 3,300 bbls., to arrive, on private terms; also, 650 bbls. at $4 62½@$4 75....Tar quiet, at old figures; sales, 50 bbls. Washington at $3 25 ⅌ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has attracted rather less attention, on the basis of 58c. for merchantable; sales, 300 bbls.

OILS—Linseed Oil has been quoted stronger, though irregular, on a light offering and moderate inquiry. Crude Whale dull, with sales reported of only 250 bbls. Northern, to manufacturers, at New-Bedford, on private terms. Crude Sperm has been more active, but quoted cheaper, with sales reported at New-Bedford of 2,000 bbls. for export, at $1 53; 60 bbls. do. for do., and 715 bbls. do. to manufacturers, on private terms. Other kinds quiet. We quote: Crude Whale at 75c.; Bleached Whale at 80c.@85c.; Crude Sperm $1 53@$1 56; Unbleached Sperm at $1 70; Bleached at $1 75; Lard-oil, Fall and Winter, at 70c.@85c.; Red Oil at 48c.; do. Saponified, 55c.; Linseed-oil at 87c.@90c., in job lots, in casks; Olive-oil at $1 37½@$1 40, in casks; Menhaden at 55c.@65c.; Extra Refined Seal at 72½c.; Crude Cotton-seed Oil at 52½c.; Yellow, 75c.@82c.; White, 70c.@75c., ⅌ gallon; Palm-oil, 8c.@8½c.

PETROLEUM—There has been rather more call for Refined, with a somewhat steadier market noted....Refined for early delivery quoted at 21⅞c.@21⅜c.....At Philadelphia, 21½c. Sales have been reported at Philadelphia of 2,000 bbls., deliverable to suit vessel, at 21⅜c., and 5,000 bbls. March delivery at 22⅛c.....Refined in cases quoted at 28c.@28½c....Crude scarce and firm at 13c. ⅌ gallon. Shipping Crude at 16c.@16½c. Naphtha nominal....Creek figures nominally as before. The Titusville *Herald* in its monthly report for January makes the average daily production through the month 17,326 bbls., showing an increase of 102 bbls., with an increase in stocks of 69,234 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in rather more request for early delivery at, however, somewhat easier prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 365 bbls., early delivery, at $13 40 for old Western Mess; $14 for uninspected new Western Prime Mess; $14 25 for new Mess; $11 75 for new Extra Prime, and $16 for Clear, ⅌ bbl. For forward delivery the demand has been moderate, mainly for April delivery, and sales have been reported of 1,500 bbls. new Western Mess, seller April, at $14 30@$14 35....Dressed Hogs have been in fair request at 6⅜c.@6⅝c. for City, and at 5⅜c. for Western, ⅌ lb....Cut-meats have been quiet at 8⅜c.@9⅜c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 5⅜c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. The reported sales include 70 tcs. Pickled Hams at 9⅜c.@9⅝c.; 50 boxes Bellies at 7⅜c.@7⅝c....Bacon has been in good demand, but the dealings have been retarded by the reduced offerings of stock and the advancing claims of holders. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,625 boxes, including for early delivery here 100 boxes Cumberland at 7c.; 125 boxes Short Rib at 7⅜c.; 100 boxes fancy City Long Rib at 8c.; 300 boxes Long Clear at 7⅜c.; and 250 boxes Short Cut Hams at 9⅜c.; for delivery here first twenty days in March, 500 boxes Long and Short Clear Western at 7⅜c.; and for prompt delivery at Chicago, 250 boxes Long Clear at 6⅜c....Lard has been in somewhat better request at about steady rates. Sales have been reported of 2,050 tcs. for early delivery, at 9⅜c.@9⅝c. for common No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9⅜c.@9 11-16c. for prime Western Steam; 9⅝c. for prime Kettle-rendered; 9⅜c. for City; 9⅜c. for No. 1, and 9⅜c.@9⅝c. for Refined. For forward delivery business has been light, and values have been quoted about as before; sales, 1,050 tcs. Prime Western Steam, including 300 tcs., seller February, and 250 tcs., to arrive in March, at 9⅜c. and 500 tcs., seller April, at 10c....Beef has been in more demand at from $7 50@$10 for Mess, and $10@$12 50 for Extra Mess; sales, 480 bbls. Tierce Beef has been moderately inquired for, within the range of from $12@$18 for old and new prime Mess, and $17 50@$22 50 for India Mess, and $24@$25 50, chiefly $25, for City Extra do., ⅌ tierce; sales, 190 tcs. Beef Hams continue in moderate demand at $22@$26, as the extremes, chiefly at $24 75@$25 for prime; sales, 120 pks.

SEEDS—Clover has been more active, but at easier prices; sales have been reported of 3,800 bags at 10⅜c.@11c. for prime to choice Indiana and Michigan, and 9⅜c.@10⅜c. for fair to choice Ohio, the latter chiefly at 10c. ⅌ lb. Nothing really new in other kinds.

SOAP—Has been salable and steady, in a jobbing way, including Castile at 11c.@11⅜c.; Colgate's Pale, 7⅜c.; Family, 8⅜c., and No. 2, 6⅜c., ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been steady as to price, but without much animation. Sales have been reported since our last of 295 hhds. Centrifugal at 10 5-16c.; 15 hhds about prime refining Cuba at 9⅜c.; 587 boxes clayed Havana soft, No. 10s, at 9⅜c.; 134 boxes clayed do., Nos. 9 and 10, at 9⅜c.; 250 boxes Molasses Sugar at 8c.@8⅜c., and 3,300 bags Pernambuco, about No. 10⅜s, at 9⅜c. ⅌ lb. Refined steady and in demand. Quotable as before.

TALLOW, &c.—There has been more activity in the dealings in Tallow at unchanged prices. Sales have been quoted since our last of 310,000 lbs. Tallow, at 8⅜c.@9⅜c. for fair ordinary to prime, chiefly at 9⅜c. for prime; also, 100 tcs. prime Stearine at 9⅜c., and 412 pks. Grease at 7⅜c.@8⅜c. ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been steady, but not in much request; 150 hhds. Kentucky were sold at 7⅜c.@12c. ⅌ lb. Other kinds dull; sales, 100 cases Seed-leaf, in lots, at 20c.@55c., and 200 bales Havana at 95c.@$1 10 ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been depressed and cheaper on a very moderate inquiry; sales have been reported since our last of 340 bbls., in lots, at 92⅜c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—In the way of berth freights there has been less activity noted since our last. Grain room has been offered less freely, and rates have been quoted firmer. The demand for accommodation, however, has been less urgent. The movements in Cotton, Provisions, and Clover-seed have been on a restricted scale, at about former figures. There has been rather more call for room for Oilcake and Tobacco. In the chartering line the business has been comparatively limited, with the main inquiry for vessels for the Petroleum and Grain trades, and some demand for vessels for general cargo at about previous quotations. For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last, have been 250 bales Cotton, at 3-16d. by steam; [illegible]

[illegible] German bark, 480 tons, with cargo, to the Continent, on the basis of 7s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 13.—GRAIN very dull; only sales made public are 800 bushels Duluth Spring Wheat at $1 63; 1,600 bushels Corn at 58c. [illegible] the latter at the city elevator. FLOUR quiet; sales, 400 bbls. at a range. PORK quiet at $13 50. LARD quiet at 9¼c. SEEDS dull and nominal. HIGHWINES inactive. Much of the Wheat and Corn in this city is held out of the market, and the holders of all kinds of Grain are very firm in their views. CATTLE—Supply, 2,125 head, mostly of the average quality; market firm and fairly active; sales, 112 head Illinois steers, averaging 1,247 lbs., at $5 62½; 90 head Ohio, averaging 1,247 lbs., at $5 62@$5 75; 80 head Michigan steers, averaging 1,150 lbs., at $5 62½; 27 head Extra Prime Michigan, averaging 1,580 lbs., at $7. HOGS dull and lower; receipts large, and will be mostly shipped through; sales, 336 head, at prices ranging from $4 50@$4 75. SHEEP—Receipts, 3,600 head; sales this forenoon of 152 head of Ohio, averaging 94 lbs., at $7 90; 24 head Canada, averaging 100 lbs., at $6 62½.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—FLOUR—Demand light; holders firm. WHEAT active and higher; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 25¼; No. 3 do. and rejected inactive; No. 2, Spring, seller March $1 26@$1 26¼. CORN advanced and in fair demand at 40¼c.@40⅜c. for No. 2 mixed; Ear nominal at 40c.; seller March, 40⅜c.@40½c. OATS dull and unchanged. RYE quiet and weak at 71c. for No. 2. BARLEY dull and unchanged. PORK dull and declining, at $12 40@$12 45; seller March, $12 52½@$12 55. LARD dull and declining at $8 71½c.; seller March, $8 87½. Live HOGS advanced, and in fair demand at $4@$4 40. Dressed Hogs firmer at $4 95. CATTLE quiet and unchanged; sales at $4 75@$5 50 for common to fair. WHISKY dull at 87½c. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 66,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 2,600 bushels Rye, 5,000 bushels Barley and 9,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats and 7,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13.—FLOUR—Demand light; holders firm; sales of Extra Winter at $6; Double Extra, $6 60; Family, $7 20@$9. WHEAT in good demand; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 34; No. 3 Fall, $1 55; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 72. CORN unchanged. OATS dull at 38c. for No. 2. BARLEY—Nothing doing. RYE easier at 78c. for No. 2. WHISKY dull at 87c. TOBACCO active; Planters' Lugs sold at $5@$5 75; Common Leaf, $6 50@$7 25; Medium to Good, $7 50@$12. PORK nominal at $13. Dry-salted MEATS quiet; packed lots sold at 5c. for Shoulders; 6¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 6⅞c. for Clear Sides. BACON—nothing doing. LARD held at 8⅞c.@9c. Live HOGS unchanged. CATTLE unchanged. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 Hogs.

TOLEDO, Feb. 13.—FLOUR steady. WHEAT firm and a shade better; sales of No. 1 White Michigan at $1 65½; Amber Michigan, $1 59½; No. 2 Red, $1 67. CORN quiet and unchanged; sales of High Mixed at 47½c.; Low Mixed, 46½c.; Yellow, 47½c.; Michigan, 47½c.; White, 47½c. OATS quiet and unchanged. CLOVERSEED steady at $5 70. Dressed HOGS steady at $5 10. RECEIPTS small. SHIPMENTS—9,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 13.—FLOUR advanced and in fair demand; sales of Family at $7 25@$7 50. WHEAT advanced and in fair demand at $1 58@$1 60. CORN steady at 47c. RYE firm and in fair demand at 82c.@85c. OATS steady at 40c.@45c. BARLEY steady and unchanged at 70c.@80c. BUTTER firm and scarce at 20c.@25c. PORK dull at $12@$12 25. LARD quiet at 9c.@9⅛c. BULK MEATS—Demand light; holders firm; sales of Shoulders at 5c.; Clear Rib Sides at 6⅜c.; Clear Sides 6¾c.; Shoulders held at 6¼c., 6c. offered. Live HOGS advanced and in fair demand at $4 40@$4 60; receipts, 1,300. WHISKY firm at 87c.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 13.—TOBACCO active and firm; Lugs, $5 40@$6 70; low to medium Leaf, $7 50@$10; good to fine, $11@$16. BAGGING firm at 15c.@16c. FLOUR active and firm; Family Extra, $6 75. WHEAT firm at $1 50@$1 70. OATS active and firm at 50c.@53c. CORN active and firm; shelled, 50c. RYE firm at 90c.@92c. PORK quiet but firm at $13 50. BULK MEATS active and firm; Shoulders, 5¼c.; Sides, 6⅜c.@6⅞c. BACON active and firm; Shoulders, 6⅜c.; Sides, 7¾c.@8c. HAMS firm; Sugar-cured, 11½c.@12c.; plain, 11c. LARD firm at 9¼c.@10¼c. WHISKY quiet at 87c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 13.—FLOUR—Demand light; holders firm; sales of Double Extra Spring at $6 75@$7 50. WHEAT steady; sales of No. 1 at $1 28½; No. 2 at $1 24½. OATS steady and higher at 31½c. for No. 2. CORN in fair demand and higher at 40½c. for No. 2 Mixed. RYE firm and in fair demand at 71c. for No. 1. BARLEY in fair demand at 59c. for No. 2 Fall. Live HOGS dull and nominal at $4 20@$4 50. PORK dull and nominal at $12 25. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour and 12,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour and 3,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 13.—FLOUR firm and in fair demand. WHEAT firm and advanced 1c.; No. 1 Red Winter at $1 57; No. 2 at $1 50. CORN quiet and unchanged; sales at 52c. OATS in fair demand and higher; sales at 42c.@43c. PETROLEUM—Refined steady; sales of car lots at 20c.@20½c.; trade lots at 21c.@22c.; Crude quiet at $4 70@$4 75.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 13.—COTTON dull; Middling, 22c.; net receipts, 8,386 bales; gross, 9,342 bales; exports to Havre, 4,145 bales; to Cork, 1,800 bales; Baltic ports, 3,900 bales; to Barcelona, 2,374 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; stock, 244,065 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 13.—COTTON quiet but steady; Middling, 21½c.; net receipts, 1,659 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,700 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 74,897 bales.

DETROIT, Feb. 13.—WHEAT steady at $1 61 for extra. OATS quiet and unchanged. CORN quiet and unchanged. CLOVER-SEEDS sold at $5 90. Dressed HOGS sold at $5 40.

MOBILE, Feb. 13.—COTTON weak; Middling, 21¼c.; net receipts, 1,395 bales; exports, coastwise, 811 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 67,374 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 13.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 21¾c.@22c.; net receipts, 769 bales; stock, 30,731 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 13—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92¼ for money, and 92¼@92⅜ for the account. American Securities firmer; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91¼; 1865s, old, 91¾; 1867s, 91¼; 10-40s, 90¼.

1½ P. M.—Consols for money, 92¼; for the account, 92¼. American Securities firm; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91¾; 1865s, old, 92; 1867s, 92¼.

4½ P. M.—Consols closed at 92¼ for money, and 92¼@92⅜ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91¾; 1865s, old, 92; 1867s, 92¼; 10-40s, 90¼.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 13.—United States 5-20 Bonds closed at 95¼@95⅜ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—Rentes closed at 56f. 40c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 13—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet; Middling Uplands, 11¼d.@11⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅜d.@11½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 16,000 quarters, including 8,000 American.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is heavy; Middling Uplands, 11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅜d. The sales of the day, it is now estimated, will not exceed 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales. Sales of Cotton shipping or shipped at New-Orleans have been made at 11⅜d. BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet; Wheat, 11s.@11s. 9d. ⅌ quarter for No. 2 Red Western Spring, and 11s. 9d.@12s. for Red Winter. PRODUCE—Tallow, 44s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.

4 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed dull; Middling Uplands, 11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅜d. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton at sea, nearly due from Savannah or Charleston, have been made at 11d., and shipping or shipped at New-Orleans at 11⅛d.

4½ P. M.—TRADE REPORT.—Advices from Manchester are less favorable, and cause a dullness in the Cotton market here.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 29s. 6d. ⅌ quarter.

Evening—Spirits TURPENTINE, 55s. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—TALLOW, 50s. 9d. ⅌ cwt.

Evening—Common RESIN, 11s. ⅌ cwt. LINSEED-OIL, £33 10s. ⅌ ton. Spirits TURPENTINE, 55s. ⅌ cwt.

HAVRE, Feb. 13.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling 137f. ⅌ cwt.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PREPARE FOR

THE TO-MORROW OF DEATH.

This remarkable work, by the celebrated French scientist, LOUIS FIGUIER, will be ready on Thursday, Feb. 15. Price, $1 75.

Just ready:

BARTOL'S RADICAL PROBLEMS.

$2.

"A book full of suggestion, which is nourishment. * * * The thought is bold, subtle and cultivated, while the expression of it is concentrated, direct and delightful."—*Daily Advertiser.*

THE INFINITE AND THE FINITE.

By THEOPHILUS PARSONS. $1.

"That a lawyer should print his views upon theological questions is no more remarkable and is less uncommon than for a minister to write upon all sorts of secular matters. * * * Prof. Parsons' recent work on 'The Finite and the Infinite' is a small volume, but touches upon numerous topics, and contains a clear and succinct statement of points which cannot fail to arrest the attention of earnest thinkers, and to aid the skeptical on some difficult questions where the word of mere theological writers might not be successful."—*Daily Advertiser.*

Sold everywhere. Mailed, post-paid, by the Publishers,

ROBERTS BROTHERS,
Boston.

NEW LAW BOOKS.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
Boston,
Have just published

BISHOP'S CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, 2 vols. 8vo. Second edition. $15.

STORY'S CONFLICT OF LAWS. Seventh edition. Edited by E. H. BENNETT, Esq. 8vo. $7 50.

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VALENTINES

VALENTINES

AT ALL PRICES,

SUITED TO ALL TASTES.

Elegant Styles,
Superb Variety,
Moderate Prices.

FISHER & DENISON,
MANUFACTURERS.
NO. 98 NASSAU-ST.

COAL.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

The Delaware & Hudson Canal Co. OFFERS BY THE CARGO OR AT RETAIL, THEIR CELEBRATED

Lackawanna Coal,

UNRIVALED FOR STEAM OR DOMESTIC PURPOSES.

YARDS—FOOT 23D-ST., EAST RIVER,
FOOT 24TH-ST., NORTH RIVER.
CENTRAL OFFICE FOR RETAIL ORDERS,
NO. 908 BROADWAY, CORNER 22D-ST.
BROOKLYN OFFICE, NO. 33 ATLANTIC-ST.,
YARD, FOOT BALTIC-ST.
DEPOT, WEEHAWKEN, OPPOSITE 36TH-ST.
GENERAL OFFICE,
NO. 71 BROADWAY (EMPIRE BUILDING.)

BEST LEHIGH AND LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL.—Stove, $6 50; Egg and Furnace, $6; Nut, $5 50, per ton of 2,000 pounds, screened and delivered; orders by mail filled promptly.

THOS. STOKES, corner 22d-st. and 10th-av.

AUCTION SALES.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer,

BEGS LEAVE TO ANNOUNCE THAT he will sell by auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 20 and 21, the entire collection of high-class oil-paintings, comprising the private gallery of Henry T. Chapman, Jr., of Brooklyn.

This collection of pictures includes examples by all of the best known modern painters, and is now on exhibition at the Somerville Gallery, No. 82 5th-av., from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. until day of sale.

GEO. G. HAYDOCK, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A BROADWAY STOCK.—Robt. Haydock & Bro. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, at 10 o'clock, at store No. 631 Broadway, the entire stock contained therein of fine French china dinner and tea sets, Canton china sets and vases, porcelain vases, fine plated-ware, table-cutlery, gas chandeliers, brackets, bronze clocks, cut glass, figures, &c., &c. Also, black-walnut tables, plate glass, show and wall cases. Sale positive for cash.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECOMB, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Feb. 14, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

1,500 packages Malaga Raisins, wholes, halves and quarters.

750 cases fresh Valencia Oranges.

200 cases fresh Valencia Oranges.

Landing ex steamship *Erin*, and ready for examination on Pier No. 49 North River.

250 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

JOHN MUNROE, SON OF OUR LATE senior, becomes a partner in our respective firms from this date.

MUNROE & CO., Paris.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., New-York.

JAN. 1. 1872.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 1 AND 3 3D-AV., NEW-YORK.

STATEMENT, JAN. 1, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages, at 7 per cent., on real estate in City of New-York and vicinity, worth at least double the amount loaned thereon..........	$2,317,568 0[illegible]
Banking-house and lots, cost..........	243,589 71
United States 5-20 6 per cent. Bonds, par..........	1,455,000 00
New-York State 7 per cent. Bonds, par..........	125,000 00
Bonds of other States, 6 per cent., par..........	100,000 00
New-York City 7 per cent. Bonds, par..........	18,000 00
New-York County 7 per cent. Bonds, par..........	687,000 00
New-York City 6 per cent. Bonds, par..........	6,300 00
New-York County 6 per cent. Bonds, par..........	34,000 00
Brooklyn 7 per cent. Bonds, par..........	110,000 00
Bonds of towns in State of New-York, 7 per cent., par..........	315,000 00
Demand loans, at 7 per cent., on United States Bonds and other public securities..........	1,029,550 00
Cash on hand and deposited in bank..........	513,563 31
Accrued interest and premiums on securities..........	210,554 86
Amount of resources..........	$7,115,125 88

LIABILITIES.

Due depositors, principal..........	$6,613,266 10	
Due interest to Jan. 1, 1872..........	175,229 15	
		6,788,495 25
SURPLUS..........		$326,630 63

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, } Vice-Presidents.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.
CORNER 55TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.

Total assets Jan. 1, 1872..........	$1,060,650 68
Amount due depositors Jan. 1, 1872..........	1,029,572 66
Interest credited depositors, Jan. 1, 1872..........	24,213 40
Surplus on Jan. 1, 1872..........	15,864 62
	$1,069,650 68

Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be paid on all deposits from the first of each and every month.

CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHARLES SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $10,512,396 10.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK are requested to call and prove the same at the banking-house, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., on or before Feb. 17, 1872.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Receiver.

DIVIDENDS.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, NO. 31 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1872. }

The Coupons and registered interest due Feb. 15, 1872, on the First Mortgage Eight per Cent. (8 p. c.) Gold Bonds, (E. D.,) and the Eight per Cent. (8 p. c.) Gold First Mortgage Sinking Fund Land Grant Bonds (W. D.) of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of the City of New-York, upon presentation and demand, on and after that date, Free of Tax.

FRANCIS A. COFFIN,
Assistant Treasurer,
St. J. & D. C. R. R. Co.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1872.

66th DIVIDEND.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

THE GEBHARD

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 141 BROADWAY, Jan. 25, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on the 1st day of February.

Also, a SCRIP DIVIDEND of FIFTY PER CENT. TO THE HOLDERS of PARTICIPATING POLICIES for the year ending Feb. 1, certificates for which will be issued on and after the 15th day of March next.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 9, 1872. }

THE REGULAR GUARANTEED quarterly dividend of this Company, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum, free of Government tax, on the new guaranteed stock, will be paid on and after March 1, proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.

The transfer-books will close on the 15th inst. and reopen March 2.

G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS-LIGHT AND HEAT COMPANY, No. 211 MERCER-ST., Feb. 6, 1872. }

IMPORTANT TO GAS COMPANIES AND THE PUBLIC.

A PRACTICAL SOLUTION OF THE GAS QUESTION.

The immediate and urgent attention of the citizens of New-York is respectfully invited to a proposition to supply consumers with a cheaper and better gas-light than they have ever before had in this City.

It is proposed to adopt what is called the DISTRICT SYSTEM.

This system consists in uniting all the gas companies in a certain district in the establishment of a single manufacture, which is to be so located as not to become a nuisance.

For example, take the City of New-York as a district, and locate the gas-works on the Harlem River at a point where the land is valueless for dwellings. Build gas-works of sufficient magnitude to supply the entire City with gas. *Dispense with the manufacture of gas at all other places in the City, thus removing a great public nuisance,* each gas company retaining its respective district, and gas-holders to distribute gas to consumers precisely as they now do. [illegible]

ALL ARE INVITED TO SEE THE NEW LIGHT.

All interested in securing a good and cheap light for New-York are invited to visit the CITY GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL, which is now lighted with the new gas, and where heating with gas may also be seen.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Of the New-York Gas-light and Heat Company.

J. HARTMAN,

Manufacturer and dealer in oils, colors, glass and brown-stone putty, No. 537 6th-av. Don't forget the number.

AN OXY-CALCIUM MAGIC LANTERN wanted; second-hand, full size for Sunday-school purposes. Address by note (stating price) to H. WARWICK, Hoffman House.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE.

For sale or to rent, one of the largest and best appointed printing-offices in New-York. Work for a year to nearly its capacity now ordered. A good business man can manage it. The present owner is not a practical printer. The foremen are very competent. They have run the office for months during the absence of the owner, and can be engaged. Ill health the only reason for selling. Terms easy. Price $50,000. Profits over 25 per cent. on investment.

Refers to R. Hoe & Co. and Geo. P. Rowell & Co. For further particulars apply to

SAMUEL FRENCH,
No. 13 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO YEARS' LEASE AND furniture and the well-established business of the Clarendon House, Nyack, on the Hudson; house contains forty rooms; large grounds, plenty of shade, good vegetable garden, abundance of strawberries; barn, with accommodation for eight horses; if not sold by the 20th of March, will be rented furnished or unfurnished, as the present occupant will leave for Europe. Further particulars Post-office Box No. 129, Nyack, N. Y.

PARTNER WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, having a large trade and extensive acquaintance in a safe business already established on a firm footing, which requires additional capital only to increase it very largely, desires a partner with $50,000 capital. Address G. M., Box No. 4,637 New-York Post-office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 238 WEST 51ST-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones; best varieties; cheapest in the City; send for designs.

MACHINERY.

BOILER, SHAFTS, BELTING AND factory in Hudson City, (Jersey City) for sale, at a bargain, or to lease. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ZAMPA, (English Opera.)—Mr. Charles Santley and Mme. Van Zandt.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE VETERAN—Mr. Lester Wallack and Miss Effie Germon.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—MARRIAGE—Mr. Mackaye and Miss Griswold.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Edwin Booth.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe. Matinee at 2.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by c mpany.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK—Miss Kate Santley. Matinée at 1½ o'clock—LA PERICHOLE—Mlle. Aimee.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ATHLETIC, GYMNASTIC and ACROBATIC FEATS. Matinée at 2 o'clock.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS. Matinee at 2½.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—FARCES.

The New-York Times.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year	5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year	8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year	50
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st. opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

The Committee upon Legislation appointed by the regular Republican organization of this City, have adopted a resolution in favor of the speedy passage through the Assembly of the Charter of the Committee of Seventy. They have done this because some misapprehension has existed as to the position of that organization, caused by the fact that Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER, the Chairman of the Subcommittee, and Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE, appeared at Albany last week to oppose that charter, and were supposed by some to speak for the organization of which they are members. Mr. SPENCER, finding himself overruled by the majority of the Committee, has resigned, and we presume will appear at Albany to urge his individual views. This is his undoubted right, but it should be understood that, so far as the charter is concerned, he appears in no representative capacity, and that his views are entitled to the precise weight that belongs to the views of CHARLES S. SPENCER or any other Republican politician, who is too much wedded to the old order of things to see the good in the new system. As we understand it, the regular Republican organization in this City, while not committed to all the details of the Charter of the Committee of Seventy, deem it the part of good citizens to favor its passage through the Assembly; and any report which sets them down as opposed to it, or in favor of any other charter, no matter by whom proposed or introduced, is wholly false.

That surprise pretty generally expressed by New-York lawyers at the omission of the names of Judges MCCUNN and INGRAHAM from the Judges against whom specific charges are to be made by the Bar Association, found expression at the meeting of that body last night. The reasons given by the Committee for this omission were deemed satisfactory by a majority of those present, and will, doubtless, be so considered by the public. The proposed amendments to the code of procedure are of vital importance to the interests of justice and professional purity, and deserve careful consideration by all whom they more immediately concern.

The tone of yesterday's debate in the Assembly, on the Committee of Seventy's charter, is eminently encouraging to the friends of Reform. Amendments which struck at any of the vital clauses of the charter were promptly voted down, and those passed were, for the most part, designed to simplify or render more effective the practical operation of the measure. It must be remembered, however, that the brunt of opposition to the charter is still to come. As indicated in our Albany dispatch, a good many members of the House are quite disposed to shirk the duty of assisting at its final passage, and there are others who trust to the Senate to kill it, or the Governor to veto it. In view of such contingencies, a decided expression of the public opinion of New-York on the question would not be unseasonable. The representative character of the Committee of Seventy has been affirmed time and again by their fellow-citizens. Now that they have crowned their great work, however, by the production of this charter, it is fitting that they should have one more public indorsement, and that there should be left no room for misconception at Albany as to what are the real demands of this community. The politicians will do their best to make the Legislature believe that they are entitled to speak for the citizens of New-York. Let the people, once again, in mass-meeting assembled, contradict their pretensions, and reaffirm their confidence in the unpartisan Committee of Seventy—and the prospects of passing a Reform Charter this session will be sensibly improved.

The Chicago *Tribune* complained the other day that copies of the NEW-YORK TIMES were being circulated under the franks of Republican Senators. We do not know how that may be—but we *do* know, and our readers know, that we have always opposed the franking privilege, and repeatedly called for its withdrawal. If copies of our paper are sent under franks, it is not our fault. But now what does the Chicago *Tribune* say to this fact: Speeches of Senators TRUMBULL, SCHURZ, LOGAN & Co., against the Administration, are being circulated by thousands under the franks of Democrats. New-Haven and Connecticut are flooded with them. The Chicago *Tribune* knows the fact, but keeps a discreet silence with regard to it. So long as its ox is not gored, it does not care. It is not wrong to frank attacks upon the Administration, but it is a heinous crime to frank any defense of it. Do you want any better logic than that?

An argument of Ex-Senator MATTHEW HALE, in favor of the bill to remove the statutory barriers erected around the Erie Ring, will be found elsewhere. It is a clear and very moderate argument, from the lawyers' standpoint, and is a refutation of many of the specious objections brought against the bill. The question before the Legislature is: Shall the laws of the State of New-York continue to protect a set of lawless peculators in the possession of the property of a corporation, in defiance of the efforts of shareholders to recover it? In some form or other that question must be answered. Mr. HALE's argument goes to show that the present bill is a proper form for the answer to take.

Another Forlorn Hope.

It is half amusing to watch the desperate attempts of the "Anti-Grant Republicans"—for so they are called by one of their own journals—to destroy the President. First they try one move and then another—and when each fails, they go into a corner and put their heads together, and concoct some scheme which they think is warranted to bring Gen. GRANT down with a run. It is rather unfortunate for them that the public begin to get tired of these tricks. They see through the motive of them. They have found out that each cry of "wolf" is more delusive than the last. The Custom-house investigation was to have "blown Gen. GRANT," to use their own language, "higher than a kite." But it didn't. The President has merely resolved to reform all the abuses existing in the Custom-house, so far as he can lay his hands upon them, and the Schurz-Fenton gang of disappointed office-seekers are left gnashing their teeth outside. Reform is the very last thing they want. They would like the President to *refuse* all reforms, and then hold him up to the public as a type of official villainy. What are they to do with a man who takes the very bread and butter out of their mouths?

They have hit upon a fresh device. They say—or Mr. SUMNER says—that the Government sold arms to France during her war with Germany. Considering the ground Mr. SUMNER has taken in reference to the claims against England, for precisely similar acts during our own war, this seems rather a strange step to take. Does he wish to show England that the United States did precisely what Lord PALMERSTON'S Government is accused of doing? Does he wish to give a hint to France to bring claims for "incidental" and "constructive" damages against us? Having been the means of getting these claims incorporated in the American case against England, does he desire to act in a similar capacity for France against his own Government? If he proved his present case, that and that alone is what he would do. But of course he does not care for that. Senator SCHURZ first thought of this great idea of setting the Germans against the Government, by showing that we helped France by the sale of arms. This was one of his "patriotic" schemes. A French intriguer was much interested in the success of the plan, and as it was in the line of opposition to the Administration, SCHURZ eagerly fell in with it. But if SCHURZ had brought forward the resolution for inquiry, it would have been a little "too thin." So Senator SUMNER is put forward. This is plan number twenty for "breaking down" President GRANT. Is it not a very hopeful one?

We believe it will be found that the Government never knowingly sold arms to France during the German war, and that SCHURZ & Co., who desire to place it in a false position before the world, are actuated by nothing but impotent malice. But is not this little dodge of "Committees of Investigation" about "played out?" Cannot these Senators see that, in showing to what desperate straits they are reduced for the purpose of manufacturing opposition to Gen. GRANT, they are doing their utmost to strengthen him? If we had an unfaithful or a dishonest President, it would not be necessary to resort to these dismal shifts and contrivances to get evidence against him. How little there is to be said to his disadvantage when his opponents are compelled to rake in the gutters for dirt to throw at him! We are to hear of nothing but "Committees of Investigation" from now till next June. They will be costly to the public—but SCHURZ is not a man to care for that. Let us have them—one after the other. They will prove nothing but the malice of the President's assailants, and convince the people more than ever that not all the adroitness of men like [illegible] SCHURZ and GREELEY can bring a single well-founded charge against an Administration, which, whatever may be its faults, tries to do its duty faithfully.

Proportional Representation.

The grave objection has been raised to the Charter of the Committee of Seventy, that the basis of it—the method of minority representation—is contrary to the Constitution. On that point the Legislature must, of course, be satisfied as completely as possible. It would be idle to set up an experiment in improved methods of election in this City, to be overturned by a judicial decision within a year, leaving the whole work of municipal reconstruction to be done over again. That work is a very laborious and delicate one at best. It would be rendered doubly so by a failure in the first attempt to perform it. Such a failure would dishearten all honest men, and give courage to the insatiable and alert partisans of both sides, who are hungering for the continuance of the old way of doing things.

But it would be foolish to suppose that the Committee of Seventy had given its sanction to a plan from which it had not previously removed all doubts as to constitutionality, so far as such doubts can be settled without final judicial decision. The Committee embraces some of the ablest lawyers in the City and State, and commands the services of others as able. It is not to be presumed that, with its facilities for obtaining the most authoritative opinion on the constitutionality of its proposals, it neglected to avail itself of them. Nor did it. The Committee has caused to be prepared an opinion on this question from THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Esq., Professor of Law in Columbia College, and a gentleman whose opinions on this class of questions would be ranked second to that of no lawyer in the State. The opinion sustains in the clearest manner the constitutionality of the method of proportional representation, on grounds which must command the attention of the Legislature as well as of the public.

Prof. DWIGHT starts with the well-established legal principle that the Legislature, being the direct and sole representative of the people, possesses all legislative power, except as limited by the Constitution itself. As a part of that power, it possesses the right to regulate elections—a right exercised at every session, and required by one of the most urgent and constant needs of representative government. On this power the limitation imposed by the Constitution is with reference to municipal officers, that such officers must be elected by the people of the municipality or of some district thereof, or appointed by some of the local authorities thereof. Proportional representation may be sanctioned by the Legislature, therefore, if it be a mode of election by the people of the municipality or of some district thereof. That it is such a mode is a conclusion sustained by comparing it with the universally accepted notion of a popular election. That notion requires that all the electors of a district may take part in the election; that the voice and power of each elector shall be equal to that of every other; and that in the result the successful candidates shall represent the majority, rather than the minority of the electors. With all these conditions of a popular election, an election by the mode known as proportional representation clearly complies. It is applicable to a district; it does not impair the equality of the electors; it secures in the strictest manner the power of the majority relative to that of the minority.

If these arguments be correct, it is plain that the Legislature is not precluded by the Constitution from adopting the minority representation method of election in our charter. We do not now recite the great advantages to which we have already called attention; they will command respect of themselves, if the Legislature shall conclude that there is no Constitutional obstacle in the way of securing them.

The Arrest of Walter Roche.

One by one the robbers of the tax-payers, and the swindlers of the poor, are being brought to book. The latest addition to the gallery of suspected men on trial is WALTER ROCHE, Vice-President of the Bowling-green and of the Guardian Savings Banks, Tammany politician, Commissioner of Street Openings, and speculator "on the make" generally. As already foreshadowed in the TIMES, this individual was arrested yesterday, in pursuance of an affidavit made by REEVES E. SELMES, Secretary of the Bowling-green Bank, charging him with appropriating, for his personal use, $66,200 of the funds of that institution. The evidence against ROCHE seems tolerably complete. Checks for large amounts were drawn, first on the Bowling-green Bank, and then, when they were in excess of the funds in the safe of that institution, were paid by checks signed by HANK SMITH and WALTER ROCHE upon the Tenth National or other bank where the Bowling-green had deposited money. SELMES testifies that the proceeds of these were paid to ROCHE, that they were not drawn against any deposit he had in the bank, that they were not employed to liquidate any indebtedness of the bank, and that they have not been repaid. In his affidavit, SELMES assumes the character of an unsuspecting innocent. He acted as intermediary in these transactions by ROCHE, under the impression that they were connected with the business of the bank, and he wishes it to be understood that, had he supposed anything else, he would not have so acted. ROCHE has apparently been endeavoring during the last few days to anticipate this attack of his Secretary, but has been hoisted with his own petard. The only point which the public or the depositors of the bank will find interesting in the quarrel, is the fact that the Vice-President will be called upon to give an account of this $66,200, and is in a fair way of being compelled to pay back money which he appears to have illegally acquired.

An inspection of the checks will show that if ROCHE be convicted under this charge, HANK SMITH must be held as the partner and accessory in his guilt. It is the Ring frauds over again, with SELMES in the part of CONNOLLY, ROCHE appearing as TWEED, and HANK SMITH endeavoring to sustain the part of the guileless and irresponsible HALL. The latter is doubtless prepared to plead, as he has already done, that he signed checks on the requisition of his associates, without having the faintest suspicion that they involved a robbery of the poor people who had intrusted their money to his keeping. The obvious reply to this, as to HALL's pettifogging twaddle under similar circumstances, is, that a man has no right to assume the duties of an important fiduciary office unless he is prepared to discharge them. There are only two theories possible in regard to the conduct of HANK SMITH as President of the Bowling-green Savings Bank. If he paid away thousands of dollars of other people's money without knowing where it went, and at the same time thinking he was doing no wrong, then he is an idiot. If he assisted knowingly in using the shareholders' money for personal use, then he is a rascal. His friends can take their choice of the two explanations. One or other must be true, and whichever is, he ought to be forever debarred from occupying any position of public or corporate trust.

Sands' Appeal.

Mr. NATHANIEL SANDS, recently indicted for having pocketed seventy-five thousand dollars of the money belonging to the City, has published a piteous appeal to the public. He characterizes his indictment as "a monstrous and wicked outrage," and pleads as an evidence of his good character that "a number of Presidents of banks, and bank Directors," have called upon him "to express their cordial approval of this negotiation," which netted Mr. SANDS so comfortable a sum. He does not mention these bank Presidents and Directors, but their names can easily be divined. Beyond doubt, Mr. HANK SMITH, President of the Bowling-green Savings Bank; Mr. VAN NAME, President of the Market Savings Bank, and probably the two culprits, CONKLIN and ROCHE, have called upon Mr. SANDS, and expressed their approval of his conduct. These are about the only bank officers who could approve such a transaction, and the fact that Mr. SANDS' course had made him like unto them probably induced them to give him their countenance and support. There is honor, doubtless, among these persons, as well as among the other class who proverbially stand by one another.

In SANDS' last appeal he piteously pleads that he has "labored hard to deserve the support and approval of our best citizens for many years past." Undoubtedly he has. He was so successful in this game that he ultimately became the chief manager of the Citizens' Association, and induced the Tammany thieves to believe that he carried the entire Association in his pocket. This point once gained, SANDS became, in the eyes of TWEED and his accomplices, a person worth buying. So they bought him by the bribe of a fat office, and trusted to him to disband the Citizens' Association. SANDS certainly endeavored to carry out his bargain, for he drew up a paper asserting that the Citizens' Association had accomplished its work, and should, therefore, disband. This paper he induced several of the members of the Association to sign, but the fact coming to the knowledge of the bolder members, they repudiated SANDS' suggestion, and ignominiously expelled him. Had he never been indicted, this stealthy treachery toward the Citizens' Association would alone have cost him the support and approval of our best citizens. The fellow labored to establish a reputation for honesty and a position of prominence, solely in order to make himself worth purchasing by the Tammany Ring. To plead now that vanished reputation as a reason why he should escape punishment for his dishonesty is to the last degree impudent and preposterous.

The public is quite aware of Mr. SANDS' true character. His life of smooth hypocrisy has been fully exposed since he voluntarily threw off the mask when offered ten thousand dollars a year, and opportunities for making seventy-five thousand dollars, by TWEED. He may possibly escape a prison cell by some technicality of law, but he has forever forfeited the respect of honest men, and will be known through the rest of his days as the meanest and most treacherous of the gang of which TWEED was the boldest, SWEENY the ablest, CONNOLLY the weakest, and HALL the most shameless.

The Late Viceroy of India.

The Governor-Generalship of India, the greatest pecuniary prize in the gift of the British Crown, has for some years past been regarded as an ill-fated appointment. The Marchioness of DALHOUSIE died, in 1853, during her husband's tenure of office, while on her passage home from Calcutta. Her husband returned home but to die, in 1860, at the age of forty-eight. A beautiful monument in the gardens of Barrackpore, the Viceroyal villa, marks the spot where the lovely and gifted Lady CANNING the wife of Lord DALHOUSIE's successor, her Sovereign's almost dearest friend, "loved to pass the evening hours of her splendid exile." She, too, died, in 1861. Her husband, like Lord DALHOUSIE, sank into his grave, in 1862, soon after his return to England, at the age of fifty, and within one month after the highest mark of honor in the Queen's gift, the blue ribbon of the Garter, had been conferred upon him.

Lord ELGIN, brother of Sir FREDERICK BRUCE, who won such golden opinions from our countrymen and women while Minister at Washington, succeeded him; but within a few months of his acceptance of the office, he died at Dhurmsalla, in India, on the 28th of November, 1863, at the age of fifty-one.

He was succeeded by Sir JOHN, now Lord LAWRENCE—a self-made man, of extraordinary vigor of mind and administrative capacity, who had served his country in the dark hour of the mutiny with a courage and capacity entitling him to its deepest gratitude. Lord LAWRENCE, inured almost from boyhood to the trying climate of India, and endowed by nature with a constitution of iron, served his full time—five years—and was succeeded by the Earl of MAYO.

A great outcry was raised at Lord MAYO's appointment. It was made on the eve of Mr. DISRAELI's Cabinet going out of office; and so strong was the feeling on the subject that it was widely asserted that the new Government would adopt the almost unprecedented course of canceling the act of the retiring Minister.

The principal objections urged were that Lord MAYO knew nothing of India, and was not a man of adequate ability for so important a position. The sequel showed that Mr. DISRAELI's sagacity had not been at fault, the truth being that Lord MAYO was, intellectually, a singularly un-Irish Irishman. He was a bad speaker, and the outside public, judging by what they heard fall from him, assumed that he was an incompetent man. His astute chief knew better.

To a very distinguished officer who some time after arrived from India, DISRAELI's first question was, "How is MAYO getting on?" The officer, a plain speaker, of opposite politics, replied, "Admirably." "I expected it," said the author of *Lothair*. "When the outcry arose about his appointment, he came to me and begged to replace it in my hands. I refused to take it, satisfied that my choice would reflect credit on both of us. I chose him because I had long observed him to be an admirable judge of character, and it seemed to me that this was the man required for India. You don't need eloquence, but judgment. If a Viceroy knows whom to send to Scinde, and whom to place in the Punjaub—who will do, and who won't—he has the most needful knowledge for governing that great country."

Lord MAYO much more than justified the selection. He proved himself, albeit a Conservative, a man of expanded views, deeply anxious to fulfill his duty. His industry was only equaled by his caution. It was that of a Scotchman rather than of an Englishman. At the Council Board a member would say, "I have looked through these papers, your Excellency; there seems nothing of moment in them." Lord MAYO would take them in hand, glance carefully through the intricate details, and himself discover some point which had escaped the notice of other acute observers.

Although a very poor man, for his position, he fulfilled representative functions—so important in his office, affecting as they do the Oriental mind—with a lavish splendor long unknown in Calcutta, and never surpassed there, and it may be doubted whether, beyond saving the small revenue derived from his Irish property, he had as yet been able to put aside anything for his family. He was a man of grand physique, a mighty hunter, capable of extraordinary endurance, and combining in a most remarkable manner physical with mental vigor. His terrible death is a severe loss to the British Empire.

"The Folly of Willful Lying," as Illustrated in the Case of Mr. Horace Greeley.

Under a part of the above heading, Mr. GREELEY yesterday attempted to explain his extraordinary fatuity in reference to the course he took a couple of years ago on the Tweed charter. In order to have all the facts before us, it is necessary to understand that Mr. GREELEY has recently declared that he went to Albany in 1870 "expressly to oppose the passage of the Tweed charter," and that he "made as strong an argument as he could against it." Against this we have to place Mr. GREELEY's speech before the Committee of the Senate at Albany, in which he positively said that he did not appear either as an advocate or opponent of the charter, and added these important words: "*We are not here to ask you to reject it.*" Was this what Mr. GREELEY calls making a strong argument against the charter? Is there any way of reconciling his actual attitude before the Senate Committee with the version of it he has given since? Mr. GREELEY appears to think that he has explained the inconsistency when he quotes the report of the TIMES in which the above sentences appear. That is to say, a man is accused of telling an untruth, and quotes the evidence of his guilt as a proof that he is innocent. Mr. GRAHAM is generally supposed to be a sharp lawyer, but even he never thought of such a device as this.

Mr. GREELEY, in reality, did *not* oppose the Tweed charter. He told the Committee distinctly that he did not ask the Legislature to reject it. He said in his paper that it was an improvement on other charters—that it had "points of decided superiority to our present wretched anarchy." "Of what is the old man thinking," when he tries to get the public to believe that he did in 1870 what he wishes now that he had done?

Then as to Mr. WATERBURY. He no longer ventures to assert that Judge WATERBURY went to Albany to oppose the Tweed charter, but contents himself with saying that he "does not believe" that he favored it. He still pretends that his only object in sending Judge WATERBURY to WINSLOW was to induce the latter to support "an honest Election law," but he does not deny that this same Election law was a part of the Tweed charter. A day or two ago he represented WATERBURY as having gone to Albany to oppose the charter. Now he is "confident that said charter had not then been proposed." If Mr. GREELEY confined himself wholly to vituperation, he would be quite unrivaled. He will persist, however, in weakening the force of his furious epithets by combining them with futile efforts at what he regards as reasoning. We would rather hear him hold forth on cabbages and cigars, as adapted to the Tweed Tobacco Company, of which he was director.

MINOR TOPICS.

What ought to be, from its publicity, one of the safest parts of the City, seems to be rapidly becoming one of the most dangerous. About a week ago we gave the particulars of an attack upon a gentleman by two ruffians, in front of the St. George Hotel, at the corner of Broadway and Twentieth-street. Both of the assailants escaped. A day or two since, a still more daring outrage was attempted in the same vicinity. Two young men passing up Broadway, about 3 o'clock in the morning, were suddenly assaulted, at the corner of Twenty-first-street, by two desperadoes, who sprang upon them from the shadow of PARK & TILFORD'S doorway, and felled them, it is supposed, with slung-shots. The young men were not stunned, fortunately, and, regaining their feet, fled, but were pursued and again set upon. Their cries, however, by some strange chance, attracted the Police, who arrived, as usual, too late to make any arrests. If this state of things continues, New-York will soon be as bad as Brooklyn.

It is obviously not within the power of the Controller to prevent Corporation newspapers from running up bills against the City for unnecessary and unauthorized advertising. He can, however, prevent eight men from drawing salaries as stenographers in the District Civil Courts without doing any work in return. Sixteen thousand dollars a year is too much to continue to pay sundry Tammany dummies for the labor of calling once a month to draw their salaries. Since these Courts have got along without any great inconvenience with stenographers on paper only, it is an open question whether it is worth paying $2,000 a year to each official, so styled, attached to them. It is worth while inquiring whether provisional arrangements could not be made to save the City several thousands a year, and yet have the services of a short-hand reporter when required.

When examined, on Monday, before the Assembly Committee on Commerce and Navigation, GEORGE LAW testified that he thought most of the boats of the Brooklyn Ferry Company were better than those of the Union Ferry, and that he had been in the habit of constructing boats for speed, durability, comfort and safety, preferring to put out his money to insure these qualities, rather than in putty and gold-leaf decoration. Yet the steamer *Warren* came to a stand still last night in the East River, her machinery having suddenly broken down. The consequence was that travel ceased on that line for over an hour, affording a very pretty specimen of the management of these important lines. No wonder there is so much complaint.

Home rule appears to be making headway in Ireland, the hierarchy notwithstanding. In Kerry the priests' candidate has been rejected, and in Galway, where neither aspirant was particularly acceptable to Cardinal CULLEN, the preference has been given to the supporter of home rule, against Hon. Capt. FRENCH, a son of Lord CLANCARLY, who is almost the largest property-owner in the county. The vacancy for Galway was caused by the appointment of Right Hon. W. GREGORY as Governor of Ceylon. Mr. GREGORY, one of the very few members of the House of Commons who know anything about art, and a man of rare culture and accomplishments, visited this country some years ago. He probably goes into exile to repair the ravages his addiction to the turf, many years ago, made in a splendid estate. Colonial Governorships come in very handy to politicians in this sort of way.

A very novel mode of raising money was adopted in London lately. There exists in that metropolis a "Société de Progrés de la Coiffure," a guild of hair-dressers in fact. They are chiefly foreigners, and the institution is in some sort a college of hair-dressing, inasmuch as a candidate is expected to pass an examination by executing a coiffure. In order to raise funds for poor barber brethren in the neighborhood of Paris, the Society decided on a public exposition of hair-dressing, with an entrance fee of thirty-five cents. In a hall hired for the evening, was placed a long table covered with a white cloth, and with looking-glasses at intervals. Young ladies with splendid tresses entered, and placed themselves in the hands of the coiffeurs, whose operations were watched with extreme interest by numbers of hair-dressers and ladies-maids. As each head was completed, there arose a burst of applause. The coiffures were in all styles and of exquisite finish—Pompadour, Marie Antoinette, à l'Impératrice, &c. A head dressed in Moorish style was especially admired.

The past two years have seen an extraordinary improvement in the finances of Austria; 1870 was better than 1869, and 1871 than 1870. The revenue has risen eighteen per cent since 1868. An end is put to an eccentric and pernicious habit adopted by the Government of keeping an enormous sum for contingencies in the Treasury, and borrowing meanwhile at nine per cent. Baron HOLZGETHAN is likely soon to be succeeded by M. BRESTL as Finance Minister. The principal Continental holders of Austrian securities are the Dutch, whose interest in them is very large indeed.

A new road to fame has been entered by a gentleman of Florence. Casting about to see how he could attain distinction, he could think of no better way than that of swallowing a fork. He therefore took a plated utensil of this sort, introduced it carefully into his gullet, prongs downward, and quietly let it drop. After this he went to the hospital, where he is fed and lodged at the public cost. He is "interviewed" daily by doctors and other *savans*, and bulletins regularly appear, describing his condition. The odd fact of the business is, that the fork does not seem to give the man the slightest uneasiness. He "eats, drinks, smokes, walks abroad and enjoys himself" in the most unconcerned manner, and it is even hinted that he thinks of swallowing a knife by way of providing a companion for the fork. Few would wish to add to the risks of so remarkable a *déjeuner a la fourchette*, but Signor CIPRIANA, for such is his name, is so charmed with his rising fame as to desire to enhance it. However, he is so far only at the beginning of his troubles, and if the doctors have to cut open his stomach to get out the fork—which it is said they must do in the end—even the intoxicating repute he has thus gloriously acquired, will hardly induce him to repeat his experiment.

The late gale in England exceeded in violence any tempest known there since 1842. One of the tall pinnacles of the buttress of the central tower of Westminster was blown down. The mass, weighing over two tons, fell into the street, and smashed stonework and massive iron girders in its descent. The South-western Railway was choked by the crumbling embankments, and travel was entirely stopped. Many of the villages near the Severn were almost submerged. The flood in the Vale of Glamorganshire is greater than has been experienced for forty years. Trees were torn up by the roots in various places, and carried considerable distances. Many vessels on the coast were sunk at their moorings, and great damage was apprehended in the North Sea. Telegraph-poles went down in all directions, and the reading of the barometer when the gale was at its height marked 28.30—lower than has been recorded for many a long day. The destruction of chimney-pots and tiled roofs in London, and other towns, is described as prodigious, and many buildings, public and private, were seriously injured.

FRANCE.

The Frauds Upon the French Government—Sentence of M. Place—Scenes in the Court-Room.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 26, 1872.

Contrary to expectation, judgment was rendered, yesterday, in the case of M. VICTOR PLACE, and the condemnation is published in the *Gazette des Tribuneaux* of today. The Ex-Consul has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of two thousand francs. In a pecuniary sense this is much lighter than any one supposed, but those who knew the activity of the Bishop of Marseilles, and had seen him going from official to official day after day during the entire week, believed that he would be able to save his brother from a criminal's cell. In France such a condemnation, even for a shorter period, carries with it the loss of many privileges and ruins forever the career of a public man. It is the same thing with "bankruptcy," which in France is a "criminal failure." The two forms are *banqueroute* and *faillite*. The man who becomes "bankrupt" in France is thus regarded as a criminal, and he can only recover his status by a special decree after proper purgation, upon the recommendation of all of his creditors. If a man has any hopes of a public career in the future, it is better to restore any sum, the whole of his fortune even, than to be condemned for a year to prison on a criminal charge. I make this reflection to explain the severity of this sentence, and also it will serve to show the difference between our easy Bankrupt laws and those of this country. I must say, however, that I am not familiar with the statute laws of New-York upon this subject.

SCENES IN COURT.

Although few expected to hear the publication of the verdict yesterday, the Court-room was crowded at an early hour by a class of men not often seen in such places. All of the "floating diplomats" of Versailles—Secretaries of Legation, Consuls and Consular agents waiting for orders, had come in to get the earliest news, and a single glance at their faces, as they discussed ardently in groups, was sufficient to convince one that many present had a personal interest in this verdict. Despite the crowd the room was hushed when the case was called. There was a feeling of general anxiety as the President said that M. PLACE had been found guilty, and when he denounced in the strong terms which only a French Magistrate can use, the Consul who could think of enriching himself in the hour of his country's peril, there were many frowns, also, when he denounced the miserable attempt, which fortunately had failed, to accuse the generous stranger who had given up his workshops to the use of France, and had voluntarily remitted the profits agreed upon when he saw to what a sum they amounted, and contrasted it with the conduct of a Frenchman who claimed profits to which he could show no kind of title. The young diplomats present felt a kind of solidarity with the accused, and they could not refrain from expressing their dissatisfaction at the idea that a stranger should have interfered, even to save their country three or four millions. When the verdict was pronounced after the many *considerants*, several of them left the room, but did so repeating the very charges which had been disproved. They surrounded the reporters and tried to show them the "error of this verdict," and more than one of the morning journals, with their usual lightness, have repeated these rumors and charges in the very face of the verdict—a verdict, too, rendered in a Court of Appeal, and which has no superior but the Court of Cassation. This can only deal with formalities. The Court said that the frauds themselves were reasonable evidence that M. PLACE and CHAUVITEAU were agreed in sharing illicit profits. I would not say this in my letter, but the dilemma is clear: Either the Consul was swindled and deceived by CHAUVITEAU or the two were in collusion. In the former case M. PLACE should, as the President said, with fire in his eyes and a look of indignation, have denounced CHAUVITEAU, and not innocent men. Further, the Court recognized that M. PLACE had not justified a single one of his excuses, or given proof to sustain his shameful accusations against Mr. REMINGTON, Col. SQUIRES and M. LECESNE. Neither M. PLACE nor his brother were in Court.

ASHBY.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

THE SEASON OF OPERA.

The performance of "Don Giovanni" at the Academy of Music, last evening, attracted, in spite of the inclement weather, a very large audience. Mme. PAREPA-ROSA and her associates have done this opera so often that their work needs no praise at this late day. To-night, we may remind our readers, Mr. SANTLEY is to repeat his admirable personation of the corsair in HEROLD's "Zampa."

The Liederkranz Ball.

The annual ball of the Liederkranz Society of this City will be given at the Academy of Music to-morrow. It is an affair awaited with much pleasurable anticipation. The Liederkranz ball unites the spectacular beauties of the gayest carnival gathering and the elegance of the most fashionable reunions. This year, especial pains have been taken to make the scenic incidents conspicuous, and the procession, which will be marshaled on the stage of the house at precisely 10 o'clock, will be a rare combination of picturesqueness, suggestiveness and grotesquerie.

"Sink the Track."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you please inform us through your columns why it is that nothing more is heard of in reference to sinking the track of the Harlem Railroad, and arching it over? The Committee appointed by the people of the east side held a meeting on Saturday evening, Jan. 24, at Fifty-fifth-street and Third-avenue, since which time they have made no report of any further action taken or to be taken in regard to sinking the track. I hope that the affair is not to end in meetings held, resolutions proclaimed, and committees appointed. But, if the people have not been made the agents for the manufacture of political capital, then Mr. VANDERBILT should be forced to show some regard for the feelings of the people on whose rights he so insolently tramples, and the Committee should show that they feel the responsibility resting upon them.

"MADISON-AVENUE."

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 10, 1872.

The Metropolitan Gas Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg to enter my protest against the special pleading of the President of the Metropolitan Gas Company, in a recent issue of your paper. By his own admission, and as we all knew at the time to our great inconvenience, his customers were in December supplied with but little or no gas on Dec. 23, and the four or five following days. Now, Sir, I have paid my gas bill running from Dec. 20 to Jan. 20, and found it fifteen per cent. larger than for the corresponding period the previous year. This Winter, owing to sickness in the family, we used our parlors much less than the year previous, and had less light. This cause, and the absence of gas after the explosion of 23d December, certainly diminished our gas consumption at least fifteen per cent., and my bill should have been that much less than the previous year, instead of fifteen per cent. larger. I have, therefore, been cheated out of thirty per cent. in some way, the special pleading of the President of the Gas Company to the contrary, notwithstanding, which may do to humbug the members of the Legislature, but cannot trick the senses of the unfortunates who pay $3 50 per thousand feet for his gas, where the customers of the Manhattan pay $3.

ONE VICTIM OF THE MONOPOLY.

Seventh Regiment Armory.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Why does the Legislature attempt to interfere with the property belonging to the City which has been pledged for the payment of the public debt long before the increase so recently made of $20,000,000? Surely the Seventh Regiment is not suffering for accommodations for drill-room, having already the best of any. When I was a soldier, we drilled in the open air in the old Arsenal yards, and when we wanted to hold a levee we hired a suitable place and paid for it, and you never heard of a dollar of public money being expended for citizen soldiers. From the experience of the last few years, it would be economy to keep up a standing army of citizen-soldiers to protect ourselves, and abolish all armories. If "Fifth-avenue" will examine the map by which the property around Reservoir-square was sold, he will find inserted in the centre of it (and by the writer of this) "reserved for a park or other public purposes," and so publicly announced at the auction. It cannot be changed without the consent of the property-owners interested, without mulcting the City in enormous damages.

ONE OF THE OLD GOVERNOR'S GUARD.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Debate on the Committee of Seventy's Charter in the Assembly.

Probability of Its Passage Without Change—Staten Island Police—Senators Posed on the Contractors' Bill—The Bleecker-Street Cucumber-Vine Railroad.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1872.

In accordance with a resolution adopted on Friday last, the Committee of Seventy's charter was taken up as the special order in the Assembly this morning, immediately after the reading of the journals. The Assembly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and the Speaker called Mr. EASTMAN, of Poughkeepsie, to the chair. After some discussion it was agreed that the charter should be read through by sections, each section being considered separately, and such amendments proposed as members might see fit to suggest. Mr. TWOMBLY led off with a verbal amendment to the second section, which affected merely the phraseology. It was promptly voted down by a large majority, and it became evident from the start that a majority of the members had made up their minds to put the charter through substantially as it was presented by the Committee of Seventy. Following Mr. TWOMBLY'S amendment, Mr. WHITBECK proposed another which struck at a leading feature of the charter. He moved that, instead of a single Board of Aldermen consisting of forty-five members, there be a Board of Aldermen consisting of twenty-one members, and a Board of Assistant Aldermen consisting of one from each Ward. This was also voted down by a decisive majority. Mr. TWOMBLY next moved to amend the third section, so as to have the first election under the charter take place on the second Tuesday in April instead of the third Tuesday in March. He said it was not safe to go into an election under any other charter until the Legislature had passed an Election law that would secure a fair vote in the City of New-York, and it was not likely that such a law could be passed and go into effect by the third Tuesday in March. Mr. ALBERGER in reply said that an Election law had been prepared, and was now ready to be introduced, emanating from the same Committee that had framed this charter. It was adapted to the provisions of the charter, and if the charter passed, the Election bill would follow it immediately, and could become a law in ample time for the election on the third Tuesday in March. He was desirous of seeing the practical operation of the charter before the Legislature adjourned. Col. HAWKINS was in favor of Mr. TWOMBLY'S amendment. He said that the charter, as it came from the hands of the Committee of Seventy, fixed the election for the second Tuesday in April, but the time was changed to the third Tuesday in March by the Standing Committee of the Assembly. He believed it would be better to restore the original date. Mr. JUDD was in favor of passing the charter as it stood, without amendment. He said that New-York had tried a variety of charters framed by the politicians of both parties, and they had all failed to give her a good Government. She had become distrustful of all schemes of municipal government framed in the interest of either party; and as the Committee of Seventy had now presented a charter which was claimed to be in the interest of the people irrespective of party, he was in favor of giving it a trial. If it failed, the responsibility would be on the Committee and not on this Legislature, which would be only carrying out the wishes of the people as expressed through a committee of their own appointing. Mr. TWOMBLY'S amendment was lost by a large majority. The next amendment proposed was to section 4. It was merely a verbal amendment, inserting the words "partly printed and partly written" in reference to ballots. It was proposed by Mr. TWOMBLY and supported by Mr. SAML. TILDEN, who, for the first time this session, favored the Assembly with the sound of his voice. He said that he came here as a representative of the citizens of New-York, with the sole desire to do all that lay in his power to obtain a good Municipal Government for that City. He had no personal end or ambition to serve, and no party combinations to promote; he simply desired that the charter which was to be adopted by this Legislature for the City of New-York, and under which he and his constituents were to live, and which was to closely affect all their interests, should be framed with care and deliberation, and made as perfect as possible. The amendment was adopted without opposition. Mr. CAMPBELL (Tammany Democrat) next proposed an amendment to that part of the fourth section which allows candidates for Aldermen to reside out of the limits of the Senatorial district which they are nominated to represent. He said there had been enough of this carpet-bag representation, and the people of New-York were getting sick of it. He believed that every Senatorial District contained men in every way competent to represent the people of the district, and there was no occasion to go outside. Col. HAWKINS replied that it was a part of the design of the present charter to afford the people of any district an opportunity to select their representatives from any part of the City, so that if the party caucuses and conventions put up bad men they could go elsewhere for candidates. If good men were nominated in the district they would doubtless be supported; if not, the honest citizens of the district ought to have the right to select a representative from any part of the City. Mr. CAMPBELL'S amendment was adopted. It provides that candidates for Aldermen shall have resided at least thirty days previous to the election in the district which they propose to represent. The subsequent amendments proposed to the charter were all of a verbal character, with the exception of one offered by Mr. FOLEY, fixing the salary of the Mayor at $10,000 instead of $15,000, which was adopted by a small majority. The discussions on the amendments were confined almost entirely to phraseology, the general merits of the charter being scarcely touched upon. At 2 o'clock, the hour for adjournment, the reading had proceeded as far as article 6, comprising about one-third of the charter. A recess was taken until 7½ o'clock P. M., when the reading will be renewed, but not probably finished before to-morrow. The opponents of the Charter will reserve all discussion on its general merits until it has been read through by sections, and "amendments generally" are in order. Mr. ALVORD will then lead off in an argument against the constitutionality of its leading feature—the minority representation by cumulative voting—and will probably be followed by Mr. TILDEN and others. The friends of the charter have anticipated this objection in a printed opinion of Prof. DWIGHT, of the Columbia College Law School, copies of which were laid on the desks of members at the opening of the session this morning. The decisive vote on the amendments offered today, affecting the integrity of the charter, indicates beyond a doubt that it will pass the Assembly, in spite of all opposition from whatever quarter. It is said that the Democratic members, seeing the uselessness of their opposition, and desiring to gain a little capital with the Reform Committee, will fall in with the current and vote for the charter. It is due to truth to state, however, that a decided majority of the Assembly are privately opposed to it, and will be glad to see it killed in the Senate, or vetoed by the Governor. But the outside pressure is so strong, and the clamor in favor of some speedy action in the way of reform for the New-York City Government is so fierce that members are anxious to rid themselves of responsibility in the matter of the charter as soon as possible.

THE STATEN ISLAND POLICE.

Mr. JUDD has introduced a bill abolishing the present Police system of Staten Island. It is, however, not to take effect until the 1st of May, thereby giving the present force an opportunity to obtain other positions, if, in the meantime, Staten Island should not be embraced in a metropolitan system, which is strenuously advocated here by many, and which will soon take the shape of a bill providing for a Metropolitan Police District, including New-York, Staten Island and a portion of Westchester County.

THE CONTRACTORS' BILL.

This bill was brought out again in the Senate this morning, debated as usual in Committee of the Whole for an hour or thereabouts, and after the Senators taking part in the debate had succeeded in satisfying everybody in the audience that they were entirely ignorant of its real meaning and purpose, they began to see how it was themselves, and frankly confessing that they were unable to understand it, reported progress on the principle it is supposed of *lucus a non lucendo*, since it is perfectly clear that no progress whatever had been made. The motion was carried, the Committee rose, and then another motion was made and carried to recommit the bill back again to the Committee on Cities, which was done for the third time. It is getting to be not a little amusing to see how gingerly the Senators are disposed to handle this bill. They are dreadfully afraid that in the mazes of its phraseology lurk formidable schemes which will manifest themselves hereafter in all their potency for mischief, and that the Senators who support it will bring down upon their heads hereafter the dreaded thunder of the Press, as so many others before them have done who have sinned through ignorance. They know, at least, that the bill involves many millions, and affects the interests of a host of claimants, and they are undoubtedly most anxious that its provisions should be fully understood in New-York, in order that there may be a deliberate expression of the public opinion of the City for their guidance.

STEAM ON FOURTH-AVENUE.

Printed petitions are beginning to pour in, numerously and respectably signed, asking protection for the "lives, property and rights" of the signers against the use by the Harlem, the New-Haven, and the Central and Hudson River Railroads of steam on Fourth-avenue on the level of the streets. The petitions state that nearly two hundred trains daily run through this avenue at locomotive rate of speed. They do not ask the removal of the tracks, but that they may be depressed so far beneath the grade of the streets as to permit the free use of the latter by the public.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY.

The project of surrendering to the Seventh Regiment a portion of Reservoir-square for the erection of an armory does not seem to meet with much favor from the residents on the adjacent streets. Remonstrances against it, very generally signed by them, are pouring in daily.

THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

The gentlemen comprising this Commission seem exceedingly reluctant to give up the official ghost. Another petition for their retention, numerously signed, was announced in the Senate this morning. On examination, the names of the signers appeared to be the same as those in the petition handed in last week. At least this was the case to a very large extent if not wholly.

THE BLEECKER-STREET RAILROAD.

Senator JOHNSON introduced a bill providing that the above railroad company may extend their tracks through and along the Bowery and Fourth-avenue, with double track to Fourteenth-street, to Ninth-avenue; also, from Fourteenth-street along Union-square to Broadway, to Twenty-third-street, along the latter to connect with their present tracks on Eleventh-avenue; also, from their present tracks at Fourteenth-street and Tenth-avenue, along the latter to West-street, to Christopher, to Bleecker-street, to Fourth-street; also, from corner of Crosby and Grand streets, along the latter to East River; also, along Eleventh and Twelfth avenues as said avenues may be graded; also from track in Centre-street, along Printing-house-square and Nassau-street, intersecting the present track on Beekman-street; also from Beekman-street along Nassau-street to Broad, to Beaver, to Whitehall-street, to South Ferry; also from Fulton Ferry along William-street to Spruce and Printing-house-square; also along William-street to Exchange-place, to Broad-street, to Pearl, to Whitehall-street, to South Ferry.

ERIE RAILROAD.

The House Committee on Railroads will meet to-morrow to give a hearing on the proposition to repeal the Erie Directors' Classification act. At a meeting of the Senate Judiciary Committee this afternoon, Mr. RUFUS PECKHAM appeared in favor of the bill repealing the Erie Classification act. The Committee had, however, agreed to postpone the further hearing of that subject until one week from Thursday next. Mr. PECKHAM was quite indignant at so many delays, and demanded an immediate hearing and prompt report. After Mr. PECKHAM had concluded his remarks, Mr. GEORGE O. JONES stated to the Committee that he would appear at its next meeting and demand that before any election for directors is held, the capital stock of the Erie Railway Company should be reduced by the present stockholders, by their surrendering three shares of stock now outstanding for one to be issued instead, so that the people requiring the use of that road will not be taxed to pay interest or dividends on moneys never expended by the Company on its road for the public welfare.

S.

Continuation of the Reading of the Charter in the Assembly—The Husted Gravel Case—Gen. Sickles on Erie Classification.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—The reading of the charter by sections was continued at the evening session, and all amendments except of a verbal character were voted down by decisive majorities. The Assembly adjourned at 9 o'clock to attend the Governor's reception, having finished down to and including the Department of Public Instructions. On motion of Mr. ALVORD, it was again made the special order for to-morrow. In making the motion, Mr. ALVORD said that he supposed the friends as well as the opponents of the charter would be willing to enter into a full discussion of its merits, which would probably occupy considerable time. It is generally understood that after the charter shall have been read through, which will not occupy more than an hour more, a combined attack will be made upon the entire measure, both as to its constitutionality and general merits, as a scheme of Municipal Government. The friends of the charter fear that a combination may be formed to-morrow that will endanger its passage, but such a thing is hardly practicable or possible, and I have no doubt that the charter will pass the Assembly by a large majority.

Messrs. MORY, FORT and JACOBS, of the Ways and Means Committee, have been appointed a Subcommittee to investigate HUSTED'S gravel transactions with the Central Park Commissioners. They will meet at the St. Nicholas Hotel a week from Friday next.

On motion of Mr. HUSTED a new standing committee is to be added to the Assembly Committees, whose duty it shall be to examine all local bills and see whether the objects sought by them cannot be obtained under general laws. The object is to meet the objections so often urged by the Governor in his vetoes against special legislation.

A delegation from the Brooklyn Reform Committee, led by Mr. GOODRICH, arrived today, and had a hearing before the Assembly Committee on Cities in favor of a new charter for that city.

Among the arrivals this evening are Roswell D. Hatch, of the Committee of Seventy, Marshal Sharpe, John W. Booth, Ex-Alderman Gedney, H. L. Clinton, Charley Spencer, Gen. Barnum, W. C. Barrett and others. Major-Gen. SICKLES and Mrs. SICKLES also came up on the 10½ o'clock train today, and took rooms at the Delavan House. He denied the report that he has come here in connection with the legislation touching the Erie Railroad Company, and says he is on his way to Niagara Falls, which his wife has never seen. He does not hesitate to say, however, that the Erie swindle is a disgrace to the State that tolerates such robbery and injustice, and that the present Republican Legislature owes it to its reputation and the reputation of its party to wipe out the stain by erasing the Classification act from the statute book.

S.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

PETITIONS AND REPORTS.

Petitions were presented to compel the Harlem Railroad Company to sink its tracks on Fourth-avenue, and a large number against interference with the Erie Railroad. Reports were made to regulate the business of banking, to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to examine State Prisons.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Among the bills introduced were those to protect tax-payers against frauds, embezzlements, and wrongful acts of public officers and agents. It is the bill which was vetoed yesterday, amended so as to meet the objections of the Governor. The bill in relation to pharmacy in the City of New-York was taken from the Committee of the Whole and sent back to the Committee on Health.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.

ASSEMBLY.

EXTRA SERVICES.

Mr. ALVORD, in a question of privilege, gave notice that the Committee of Ways and Means would throw out any bills for extra services for the Investigating Committees, and as the law provides a way for the payment of such services, provision for them should not, as heretofore, be inserted in the Supply bill.

THE CHARTER.

The special order being the New-York Charter, the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. EASTMAN in chair, and took up the bill to reorganize the local government of the City of New-York. Mr. TWOMBLY moved to strike out the words "not more than," so as to make the Board of Aldermen consist of forty-five members. Mr. WHITBECK moved to make the Board of Aldermen consist of twenty-one members, and providing for a Board of Assistant Aldermen. Mr. JACOBS raised a point of order that the bill must be perfected before the motions calculated to kill the bill can be entertained. The point was sustained. On call of Mr. TILDEN the question was first taken on striking out the words "not more than," and it was lost. Mr. WHITBECK moved to change the section so as to provide for a Board of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen. Lost. Mr. TWOMBLY moved an amendment to have the election for Aldermen take place on the second Tuesday of April instead of the third Tuesday of March next. Mr. JUDD was opposed to amending this bill. It had come from the best citizens of New-York, and he was disposed to pass it, letting them have what they ask for, believing those citizens represented the City of New-York. He called attention to the vote polled by the reformers as evidence of their standing. Mr. TWOMBLY'S motion was lost. He then moved to amend the fourth section so as to make the words "written or printed ballot," read "partly written or partly printed ballot." Mr. TILDEN sustained the amendment, saying he had come to secure the best government possible for his City. He would deprecate the slaughter of this bill, and he would also deprecate any disposition to prevent its being made as perfect as possible by amendment. Mr. CAMPBELL moved to amend the close of section 4 so as to make it read, "the persons elected shall be residents of the Senate districts from which they shall have been elected," and adding the words, "for thirty days previous to the election." Mr. HAWKINS admitted that there was some force in the amendment, but explained that the provision was for the purpose of having an opportunity to select the most respectable representatives possible. Mr. CAMPBELL replied that each locality wanted its representative taken from themselves, and defended his proposition, which was adopted with applause. Mr. NILES moved to amend the seventh section by making the sessions of the Board of Aldermen always open to the public. Carried. Mr. TWOMBLY moved to amend by making the Mayor elective every two years. Lost. Mr. ALBERGER moved to make the election take place in March instead of April. Mr. TILDEN did not think a satisfactory election could be had by April, and that as early a day as possible should be fixed before the final adoption of the charter. Mr. ALBERGER regarded this whole matter as an experiment; members here wanted to see it tested before they left their seats; there was time enough to make this test, and it was one of the most important parts of the whole matter. His motion was adopted. The time fixed for the election was the third Tuesday in March, instead of the second Tuesday in April. On motion of Mr. TWOMBLY, section 24 was amended so as to require the Mayor to communicate to the Aldermen once in three, instead of six, months, a general statement of the finances of the Government and improvements in the City. Mr. FOLEY's motion to make the salary of the Mayor, in the twenty-sixth section, $10,000 instead of $15,000 was carried. Section 30 was amended so that all Departments are required to report to the Mayor or Aldermen when called upon. Mr. PRINCE asked to amend section 32 by providing for filling vacancies in the office of Commissioner of Public Works, caused by death or resignation. Carried. Some discussion was had on section 32, with regard to the appointment and removal of Commissioners of Public Works, which involved a minority representation, when, by unanimous consent, the section was passed by to be taken up again. On motion of Mr. TWOMBLY, the Department of Public Works is given control also of the docks, piers and slips. The Committee then having reached the fortieth section, rose and reported progress, and the bill was made the special order for evening. The House then took a recess until 7½ P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The House, in Committee, resumed the consideration of the charter. The bill was read without eliciting any motion to amend it until reaching section 66, which Mr. TWOMBLY moved to amend by striking out the words "and four Commissioners of the Treasury, so as to confine the Department of Finance to the charge and control of the Controller." He said the cost of the heads of Departments in New-York was $185,000 per annum, while that of the heads of the Federal Government was only $56,000. He thought our reform measures were intended to produce retrenchment in expenses as well as anything else. Mr. HAWKINS thought it of vital necessity for this clause to remain as it was. So far as the expense is concerned he thought the Commissioners could be secured for less than $10,000 per annum—perhaps they could be got for $5,000 each. He thought there was sufficient duty for these four men to do, and he hoped the motion would not prevail. It was lost. Mr. TWOMBLY moved to strike out section 90, providing that the Mayor shall appoint three inspectors of common schools for each Senatorial district. He thought the duties of these officers were fully provided for by other appointments. Mr. PAIGE considered them necessary. They had separate duties to perform, and they were very important ones. The motion was lost. Mr. IRA D. BROWN moved a substitute for section 92, which provides for the payment of school expenses, a section prohibiting appropriations to sectarian schools. He then proceeded to urge his proposition, but gave way to a motion by Mr. ALVORD that the Committee rise and report progress, which was carried. On motion of Mr. ALVORD the bill was made the special order for tomorrow morning, and the House then adjourned.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

The Printing Muddle—Pay of Members—Protection of Commerce—Narrow-Gauge Railways, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Feb. 13.—The Public Printing bill came up again in the House today on a motion to recede from the amendment reducing the rates thirty-five per cent. It was made to lie over until the Special Committee on the examination of the printing accounts shall report.

The Senate today reported the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, fixing the pay of members of the Legislature at $500 per session. Several additional bills, authorizing the reference of the license question to the people of localities named therein, have been introduced during the last two days.

The Senate today adopted a concurrent resolution, calling on Senators and Representatives in Congress to urge the necessity of appropriation for the erection of light-houses and buoys in the Delaware River and Bay. A project for another narrow-gauge railroad, to extend from some point on the Hudson in Hudson County, through the County of Bergen to the New-York State line, and may have a double, triple or quadruple track, was introduced in the Senate.

The report of the Adjutant-General states that the total effective militia strength is 2,679. The report of the Soldiers' Home at Newark, states that the whole number of beneficiaries during 1871 was 601. The cost of the Home during the year was $38,421.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

A Republican Mayor Elected in Binghamton Yesterday—Fort Plain, Elmira and Other Towns.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 13.—At the city election today Hon. SHERMAN D. PHELPS, Republican, was elected Mayor by 1,215 majority over THOMAS CROCKER, Democrat. Four of the five Aldermen elect are Republicans.

FORT PLAIN, N. Y., Feb. 13.—JACOB ZOLLER, Republican, was elected Supervisor by 150 majority.

QUARANTINE, Staten Island, Feb. 13.—In the Richmond County Town Elections, the Reformers won a substantial triumph. In Middletown, BRADLEY, (Reformer,) was elected Supervisor over BRICK, (Democrat,) and the entire Reform ticket is chosen. In Castleton the entire Reform ticket, with Mr. VERMEULE, is elected Supervisor over Mr. CHRISTOPHER, (Democrat.) In Westfield A. J. WOOD, (Republican,) and the entire ticket is elected.

IMPOSTURE DETECTED.

A Young Man, Claiming to be a Relation of Gen. Lee, Dupes Many Persons—His Detection.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 13.—An exciting scene occurred at the Merriwether Hotel in this city, yesterday, by the detection of a young impostor who has represented himself in various places as a relation of Gen. R. E. LEE, and by letters and papers imposed upon Gen. BRECKENRIDGE and others. He recently made the acquaintance of a young lady residing at Eminence, Ky., and induced her to elope with him to this city. He was confronted in the hotel with proofs of his fraudulent transactions; a crowd assembled, and he was conducted to a railway train and cautioned not to return to Frankfort under pain of personal ill-consequence. The young lady will return to her mother at Eminence.

The Wahabees.

From a letter of an East India officer, received here a month ago, we make the following extract, which may be of interest, as it foreshadows the fanatical zeal of the Wahabees—from which religious sect probably came the assassin of Lord MAYO, Governor-General of India:

"Our Mussulman subjects have ever been a danger, but not one to be over terrified about. I chance to know something regarding these Wahabees, and I think them an element of disorder, to be carefully watched and firmly repressed. But treason, rebellion, intrigue, fanaticism, *et hoc omne genus* are no new things in India, where old dynasties have been subverted, and the thin edge of the wedge is ever being driven deeper in by the heretic and unbeliever. '*Katl ol Kafir*' (death to the infidel) has been the cry since MOHAMMED, on becoming powerful, received from heaven his third revelation, and we could not change that rule of faith if we were to pension the Mohammedan millions of Hindustan and subsidize the Moolvies of Mecca. We shall hold India, in spite of the Wahabees, who fight for creed and not for nationality, and who, as our Hindoo subjects are well aware, would be King Stork to our King Log, even if every European were murdered to-morrow. We got through the mutiny which was ten times worse than anything the Wahabees could invent, and if the British Government has assumed in India the emblems of sovereignty, the Hindoos are richer and better contented, and we can afford to let the Mussulmen be somewhat seditious, as long as we are strong and on our guard. We are much more powerful in India than the uninitiated suppose, and if we are continually sitting on a barrel of gunpowder, as is generally represented, we do so with a revolver in each hand, and would be disagreeable rather to meddle with. There is no fear of the Wahabees, but we must be watchful."

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad "Accident."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The horrible accident on the Ohio and Mississippi Railway announced under your telegraphic head this morning, proves to be a gross exaggeration, invented by a man who had been refused a free pass. Mr. CHRYSTIE, General Manager of the Road, telegraphs from the spot, this afternoon, that the story is simply false.

D. TORRANCE, President.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 13.

Robberies on Murray Hill.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A series of systematic robberies is now progressing on Murray Hill and in its neighborhood, and, thinking it the best means of bringing the subject before the people of that vicinity, I have recourse to your columns. These robberies are conducted in a novel manner, and owing to their peculiar nature and frequent occurrence, prevention must depend more upon the precautions of residents than the vigilance of the Police. The thieves effect an entrance into the house, and secrete themselves until the dinner hour. Then, when the family are at dinner, they take possession of the second floor, fastening themselves in the rooms by locking all doors leading to the hallway, thus avoiding surprise. When they have ransacked the bureaus and pocketed the jewelry usually found in that portion of the house, or when they are alarmed, they make their escape through the window over the front door. They either drop or let themselves down with ropes to the front stoop, and then, of course, off they go. It is thought by some that they effect their entrance by the same window. It is certain that they escape in this way, for instances have come to my knowledge of parties on coming upstairs from dinner finding the doors locked, and on forcing the doors the window has been found raised and nobody in the room. In my own immediate neighborhood I know of four robberies of this kind which have taken place within a few days—three of them within four days. We must stop them. Yours, respectfully,

W. F., JR.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 12, 1872.

The Tribune's "Fairness."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As an outsider, I have been watching the testimony as given before the Senate Retrenchment Committee, with the comments of the Press, and especially of the *Tribune*, in regard to it. That paper, in its article of the 7th, referring to the testimony of Special Agent JAYNE, says:

"If Mr. JAYNE was frank and outspoken in regard to the doings of his friends, he was equally so as to his own. He stated that he had a man in his employment, one CARR, who had committed frauds on the revenue as a weigher, and had fled the country, and then came back to assist JAYNE in his work, with his former crimes unquestioned."

Turning to the evidence, as published in the *Tribune* the day before, we find:

Q.—Mr. CARR, you say, ran away to Canada? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember the name of the person with whom you negotiated his return? A.—I think the letter written to him was by GEORGE DANIEL, a former employe of his.

Q.—Under these negotiations he returned to this City? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was he never prosecuted? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was he taken into your employment? A.—No, Sir; he was never employed in or about the Custom-house, though he has been there frequently.

After having thus palpably *falsified* the evidence as proven by the above quotations, it proceeds to demolish its own man of straw as follows: "What sort of work it is, Mr. JAYNE has no hesitation in setting forth." Now I can find nowhere in the report of Mr. JAYNE's evidence, as published in the *Tribune*, anything that shows CARR to be in his employ.

Again the *Tribune* says: "This proceeding puts the merchants of New-York at the mercy of the spies of the Custom-house. Mr. JAYNE can obtain on any pretext possession of an importer's books and look through them until he finds something which it would be disagreeable to have published, and then make his own terms for the restoration of the ledgers."

Now compare this with Mr. JAYNE's evidence with regard to his course in procuring a warrant for the books and papers of an importer, as published in the *Tribune*:

"I was continually in consultation with the United States Attorney, and when I would obtain evidence that I deemed sufficient to warrant an application for the books and papers of a firm, I would lay it before the law officer of the Custom-house, the Solicitor of the Customs, Mr. CLARK, and before the Collector, calling the two together, and if they deemed the evidence sufficient and satisfactory, a letter would be prepared by Mr. CLARK and signed by the Collector, requesting the United States Attorney to obtain a warrant for the seizure of the books and papers. I would also lay the evidence before the United States Attorney when I went for the warrant, and the warrant would be obtained in that way and served by the United States Marshal or deputy in all cases. The warrant would have the indorsement of the District-Attorney, and he would go in person and procure it, or else send one of his assistants."

Does this look like obtaining an importer's books upon any pretext, and yet there is nothing to show that Mr. JAYNE ever obtained a warrant for books and papers without laying the evidence before the Collector, his legal adviser, and the United States Attorney. In regard to making "his own terms for the restoration of the ledgers," it has appeared in the evidence of Judge NOAH DAVIS, and of each witness examined upon that point, that the books are not under the control of the Special Agent, but of the Collector, subject always to the order of the Court. After having thus again falsified the evidence and misstated the facts, the *Tribune* exclaims: "Falling into such hands is no trifling matter. Mr. JAYNE does not leave us in doubt as to his mode of procedure," and then quoting from his evidence in regard to his course in an entirely different matter, in no way relating to his action toward merchants, but toward officers detected in the commission of fraud, it continues: "But he does not restrict himself to these purely moral means of intimidation. He keeps in his office a pair of handcuffs, which it is his playful habit at critical moments to put on and off his own blameless hands, emphasizing his exhortations to the trembling importer by the cheerful click of the metal as he locks and unlocks them."

By turning again to Mr. JAYNE'S testimony I find no allusion to the handcuffs every having been exhibited in the presence of an importer; and having been present at the Fifth-avenue Hotel during Senator BAYARD'S cross-examination of Mr. JAYNE, I heard him ask the witness: "Have you ever exhibited the handcuffs to any importer to intimidate him," to which Mr. JAYNE replied promptly: "No, Sir; they have never been exhibited to any importer or merchant to my knowledge." I have no acquaintance with Mr. JAYNE, and know nothing of him personally, but this article in the *Tribune* is so manifestly false in both statement and spirit that it seems to call for rebuke by every honest and fair-minded man. I am no friend either of the Administration of Gen. GRANT or of the New-York Custom-house, and have watched the progress of this investigation with much interest, believing from the clamor raised, especially by the *Tribune*, that a state of rottenness second only to that of Tammany would be developed.

Much has been shown that needs correction, but as a fair-minded opponent to the Republican Party, with all its claims, I must say that having read Mr. JAYNE'S evidence carefully as published, and having seen him while on the stand and heard his statements, that until his evidence is successfully contradicted or discredited, he is not only entitled to credit as an honest man, but the highest praise as a faithful and efficient officer. Having had much experience among the mercantile community of this Metropolis, I am free to say that any man who in two years has collected over $630,000 as penalties for frauds upon the revenue has earned the respect of every honest merchant. It is sheer bosh to talk of any honest importer paying any large sum as hush-money, or where he is not guilty of the charge made against him. Mr. JAYNE'S candid, intelligent, straightforward statements made under oath are such as to prove to any unbiased man that his has been an honest service, or the door of the State Prison would ere this have closed behind him. American manhood cannot afford to cry down an honest official who successfully grapples with fraud and throttles it.

REFORM DEMOCRAT.

HARLEM, Wednesday, Feb. 7, 1872.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 13.

The House Postal bill was made the special order for Friday. The bill to reimburse soldiers for the loss of clothing in the Chicago fire Passed. Mr. SHERMAN called up the bill modifying the law so as to permit the removal of goods in bond from the original packages, in cases of accident or legal interference. Passed.

RETIRED JUDGES.

Mr. TRUMBULL called for the bill to authorize the President to retire Judges of the United States Court on full salary whenever he is satisfied that they are permanently disabled for the performance of their duties. Mr. BAYARD inquired whether the bill required that a Judge must have served a certain time in order to get the benefit of it. Mr. CARPENTER said there was no special length of service provided for in the bill. Mr. BAYARD could not vote for it unless there was such requirement. The bill as it stood would permit the appointment of a man to a Judgeship today, and his retirement a month hence on account of physical or mental disability, resulting not from public service, but from exertions made for his own benefit before his appointment. He approved of the retirement on full pay of Judges who had rendered long public service. Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, asked Senator BAYARD what he thought would be just in the case of a Judge who, after seven or eight years of service, was struck with paralysis and so disabled as to require to be helped up the Capitol steps when going to perform his duties. Mr. BAYARD replied that the most wholesome general rules and laws sometime inflicted hardships in individual cases. Mr. CARPENTER said this bill was designed simply for the good of the public service.

CUSTOMS REFORM.

At the expiration of the morning hour the bill went over, and Mr. FENTON's bill for Customs reform was taken up. Mr. COLE moved to postpone it, and take up the Legislative Appropriation bill. Mr. TRUMBULL saw no necessity for setting aside other important bills to take up an appropriation bill, which would not go into effect until the end of June. Mr. ROBERTSON hoped that if the pending bill should be postponed, the last Amnesty bill passed by the House would be taken up. Mr. FENTON said as his colleague and other members of the Finance Committee seemed to desire its postponement for a few days, he was willing to have it laid aside, the Legislative Appropriation bill taken up. Mr. CONKLING—I have not expressed any desire for its postponement. Mr. FENTON—I allude not to any public expression, but to some private conversation. Mr. CONKLING—Neither in public nor in private have I expressed any such desire. Mr. TRUMBULL thought that the bill for Customs reform ought to be proceeded with, but if it was to be laid aside he would support the motion of Mr. ROBERTSON to take up the last Amnesty bill; and he hoped the friends of amnesty would stand together and vote down all attempts to kill this bill, like the former one, by putting on irrelevant riders. Mr. SUMNER gave notice that if the Amnesty bill were taken up he would press his Supplementary Civil Rights bill as an amendment. Mr. EDMUNDS and Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, favored the immediate consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill. Mr. FENTON's bill was then postponed, and the Appropriation bill was taken up by a vote of 31 yeas to 18 nays.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. COLE, having the bill in charge, explained the amendments reported by the Committee, after which the Senate proceeded to consider the bill in detail. Among the amendments reported is one to discontinue the publication of the laws in the newspapers. Mr. ANTHONY said he had for years favored this reform. Messrs. POMEROY and HARLAN opposed the amendment. No action was taken upon it.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate two messages from the President, transmitting a copy of the case of the United States presented at Geneva, and the other, reports of the Secretary of State and of the Secretary of War in reference to questions with Spain arising out of Cuban affairs, and the orders given to our vessels in Cuban waters.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. CASSERLY offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Postmaster-General to transmit any information in his control in reference to the detention of the California mails on the Union and Central Pacific Railroads during this Winter; also, a statement of what means he had taken for forwarding the mails; also, copies of all contracts for the transmission of the mails on those roads. At 4:10 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

REPORTS.

Mr. HOOPER, from the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, reported a bill revising and amending the laws relative to the Mints, Assay Offices and coinage of the United States. Mr. MCNEELY, a member of the same Committee, raised the point that the report had not been authorized by the Committee. The question raised a good deal of confusion and embarrassment, until, in answer to a direct interrogatory by the speaker, Mr. HOOPER stated distinctly that he had been authorized and instructed by the Committee to report the bill. Finally the objection was withdrawn, and the report was received; and the bill was made the special order for the second Tuesday of March. Mr. HALSEY, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported a bill for the erection in the City of Albany, N. Y., on a suitable site to be donated by the city authorities, of a suitable building for a post-office, custom-house, United States Courts and internal revenue office, and appropriating $350,000 for the cost thereof. Mr. GARFIELD opposed the bill, quoting from the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which stated that he could not advise further appropriations for public buildings, as the Supervising Architect of the Treasury and the force under him had now as much work on hand as they could attend to. Also, that the points at which public buildings were most needed were Hartford, Indianapolis, Cincinnati and St. Louis. Mr. FARNSWORTH ridiculed this idea, saying the proper person to whom the erection of a public building should be intrusted was a reputable architect residing in the locality. The bill was advocated by Messrs. SHELLABARGER, TYNER and POTTER, and it was said that the bill was a test question to be applied to other places where public buildings were asked for, and the aggregate of which, according to Mr. GARFIELD, would amount to about $20,000,000. Mr. GARFIELD made another appeal to the House not to pass the bill, because after it there would come on bills for Cincinnati, Columbus, Newark, San Francisco, and other cities. The public works of the United States had last year $15,413,903 appropriated for them, and after the Secretary of the Treasury had cut down the estimates for the coming year as low as he thought they ought to be cut down, the total was still swelled to $19,468,000, not including Chicago or St. Louis. The cost of public buildings was already twenty-two per cent. of all the civil expenses of the Government. Mr. CONGER supported the pending bill and like bills for Port Huron, Mich., and other cities. Mr. GARFIELD called for the yeas and nays, but they were refused, and the bill passed without a division.

TEA AND COFFEE.

Mr. DAWES, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to repeal the import duties on tea and coffee in obedience to the order of the House, yesterday, and he asked leave to make a statement, and to request the House to have the bill recommitted. Mr. MERCUR objected, and the speaker ruled that although Mr. DAWES had a right to report his bill the bill must immediately go to the Committee of the Whole, and debate could not go on in the House except by unanimous consent. Mr. DAWES thereupon declined to report the bill as he was not permitted to make a preliminary statement.

NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The House, at 2 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. BLAIR, of Michigan, in the chair, and took up the Naval Appropriation bill, on which general debate was limited to two and a half hours. Mr. HALE, who reported the bill, opened the discussion. The reduction of Government expenditures, he said, was demanded by the people and by a majority of the House, but such reduction was of little account if it were merely spasmodic. It must be regular from year to year. The total amount appropriated by this bill was $17,943,247. That appropriated for the current fiscal year was $19,784,717, being a saving of about $1,800,000 in favor of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873. It was believed that the sum contained in the bill would cover all the expenses of the Navy Department, and that no deficiency bill would be asked for. The cost of the Navy for the seven years preceding the war, was as follows: 1855, $14,518,000; 1856, $15,971,000; 1857, $14,480,000; 1858, $15,689,000; 1859, $15,347,000; 1860, $14,077,000; 1861, $14,856,000. So that the average annual expenditure for those years of peace and of cheapness and of Democratic Administration, was about $15,000,000. Mr. CONNOR said that the navy had been gradually decreasing until now we had but twenty-nine vessels in commission, mounting 389 guns, and he asked Mr. HALE to harmonize his statement with that fact. Mr. HALE mentioned the fact that the number of men to which the navy was limited was 8,500, while the British navy had 64,000 men, and if the nation should get into war, it would be impossible to send out three additional vessels all fully armed with the present force to which the navy was limited. There had been appropriated five hundred millions for the navy during the four years of war, and the people had a right to know what had become of that money, and of the ships which should have been built. He was sorry to say that the investigation showed badly for the use of the money as affecting the future. If there was no navy as a legacy from the past, and if the country had not now a respectable naval establishment they should not grumble at any expense that was inevitable. Of the 650 vessels that existed during the war, there remained only 179 vessels of all classes. Of the rest some had decayed, or sunk, or been sold. Of scores and fifties of others he did not know the fate; he had not been able to follow them. They were not on the hands of the Department, and the Department was not responsible for them. The navy now he divided into four classes. No. 1 consisted of thirty-six vessels that were at sea, some sailing vessels, some steamers and some iron-clads. No. 2, of fourteen vessels suitable to relieve those that were at sea. No. 3, of vessels that were worth being repaired in case of an emergency. If this country should have war with Spain, or if the little cloud in the sky which had, in the minds of some, meant war, should grow and trouble should come out of it, the vessels of this last class could be fitted out and sent to sea cheaper than new vessels could be built. This was not a very promising class, but still it was worth something. It numbered twenty-four vessels, including six on the stocks. There is a class of forty-six vessels utterly worthless and unfit for repair. The remainder of the vessels not comprised in those classes was made up of store-ships and transports, in all fifty odd vessels. He defended the administration of the Navy Department, and submitted that provision should be made for building new vessels, and for selling out all the worthless vessels and machinery. Mr. MORGAN charged the Navy Department with waste and extravagance, denied the accuracy of the figures quoted by Mr. HALE as the expenditures of the Navy before the war, and referred to the reports of the Treasury to show the discrepancies. Mr. GARFIELD explained how the apparent discrepancy was to be accounted for. Mr. MORGAN denied that the explanation was a correct one, and undertook to prove to the House and the country that there was chaos in the Treasury, chaos in the Navy, and chaos in every Department of the Government. In the course of a long speech he claimed that there were alarming discrepancies in the various reports of the Departments, and denied that any official of the Government, from the President down, had any correct idea of what the public debt was. Mr. BECK inquired from Mr. GARFIELD whether the Navy, the War and other Departments of the Government were not in the habit of selling material and making use of the proceeds in addition to the appropriations made by Congress. Mr. BANKS said that was not the case now. Mr. DAWES remarked that the Navy and other Departments, did dispose of material and use the proceeds for the public service, but there was no law requiring annual reports of such sales to be made to Congress. He agreed with Mr. BECK, that the defect in legislation to that effect should be remedied. Mr. BECK said that the question was whether all these sales should not be added to the appropriations, and whether they did not swell the expenditure by $100,000,000. He asserted that such was the case. Mr. STARKWEATHER made some remarks in further illustration of the wretched condition of the Navy. Without making any disposition of the bill, the Committee rose, and the House, at 4:20, adjourned.

The Life Association of America.

The adjourned meeting of the Trustees of the New-York Department of the Life Association of America, for the election of Directors, was held (pursuant to arrangement) at the Underwriters' Hall, on the 13th inst., at 1 P. M. The hall was packed, and the greatest interest in the proceedings was evinced by the members present. The chair was occupied by GEORGE W. SAVAGE, President of the Board of Underwriters. After calling the roll, the minutes of the preceding meeting were read and passed. Among those present were Hon. Erastus Brooks, Winthrop G. Ray, Rev. Charles F. Deems, Hon. William Barnes, Thos. A. Hayt, Vice-President of the Gold Board; George T. Hope, President of the Continental Fire Insurance Company; Robert Johnston, President American Press Association; F. H. & A. M. Kalbfleisch, Chas. O. Morris; Carlisle Norwood, President Lorillard Fire Insurance Company; Ellwood Walter, President Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company; M. B. Fielding, &c., &c. Col. J. K. Britton, of St. Louis, President of the Life Association, having been introduced to the meeting, briefly addressed them and expressed his gratification at seeing so large and influential a body of gentlemen taking so deep an interest in the Association over whose affairs it was his pride and pleasure to preside. He accepted the presence of so many gentlemen at the meeting as the very best evidence of the confidence felt by the business community of New-York in the financial soundness of the Association, and a convincing proof that the broad lines of demarcation which sectional prejudices had for so long a time maintained between the East and West, were, so far as the members of the Association were concerned, entirely removed. On behalf of the Directors at the Home Office, and of the various branches in the West and South, he thanked them for the interest evinced by them, and cordially hoped that, as they met in harmony, the result of the day's proceedings would give an additional element of strength to the Association, and promote not alone the interests of this department, but of the policy-holders at large. After some discussion, during which speeches were made by Hon. Erastus Brooks, Geo. T. Hope, Carlisle Norwood, Jr., J. K. Herbert, Smith Sheldon and others, a motion was made and carried that the members proceed to ballot for directors. The Chair appointed Hon. Erastus Brooks and James B. Brady as tellers, and the result of the voting was the election of the following gentlemen:

GEO. T. HOPE, President Continental Fire Insurance Company.
CHAS. L. HALLGARTEN, Hallgarten & Co., Bankers.
FRED. MEAD, Fread Mead & Co., Grocers.
THOS. L. SMULL, Leather Merchant.
NATH'L L. MCCRADY, President Old Dominion Steam-ship Company.
JENKINS VAN SCHAICK, Stock-broker.
GEO. W. SAVAGE, President New-York Board of Underwriters.
ADOLPH W. ENGLER, Kremelberg & Co., Cotton and Tobacco Merchants.
JAMES M. MOTLEY, President Manhattan Oil Company.
CARLISLE NORWOOD, President Lorillard Insurance Company.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Life Insurance.
CARL L. RECKNAGEL, Recknagel & Co., Drug Importers.
JAMES H. COGHILL, Real Estate.

On motion of Mr. HERBERT, a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, and the proceedings were brought to a close.

Mr. BRENTANO, of No. 33 Union-square, has received his usual weekly installment of English and Continental periodicals by the last steamer. The *Graphic* and *London Illustrated News* numbers are full of excellent engravings, while *Punch*, *Nature*, and the *Spectator* are up to their usual mark.

Schuyler, Hartley & Graham,
NOS. 22 JOHN-ST. AND 19 MAIDEN-LANE.
FINE WATCHES,
WATCH-CHAINS,
FINE GOLD JEWELRY.
REAL BRONZE INK-STANDS AND
CARD RECEIVERS IN GREAT VARIETY.
ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF
FINE OPERA-GLASSES.
WALTHAM WATCHES.
A LARGE, CHOICE AND FRESH STOCK,
JUST RECEIVED, AT CLOSE PRICES.
—*Advertisement.*

Removal.
GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE Co. have removed to Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, corner of Tenth-street.—*Advertisement.*

If your hair is falling out or shows signs of disease, it can be arrested at once by using "Phalon's Chemical Hair Invigorator." This article has been so many years before the public that further comment is unnecessary. Sold by all druggists and No. 517 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price, 5 cents.

It contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25; and an extra copy to getter-up of club of ten or twenty subscribers.

To Mothers.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children, is an old and well-tried remedy. It has stood the test of many years, and never known to fail.

Save Fifteen Dollars.
Buy the celebrated WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. The best in the world. Price $45. Sold on easy payments of $5 a month. Warranted for five years. A few good canvassers and agents wanted. Office and sales-room WILSON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 707 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Angell's Turkish Baths, Lexington-av., cor. 25th-st.—Gentlemen day and all night; ladies day and evening; best ventilation; highest temperature; best shampooing; no gratuities. Europe outdone.

Pommery & Greno Champagne landing and for sale at the leading grocers and wine dealers. FEB. 12, 1872. CHARLES GRAEF, Sole Agent.

A Specialty.—Lace Curtains in stock and manufactured to order from original designs. G. L. KELTY & CO., Nos. 722 and 724 Broadway.

Wood Carpeting. No. 480 Broadway. has been in use three years, and answers all expectations.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $40, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

There is Good Authority for stating that in this country one adult out of every six dies of consumption; and, indeed, so prevalent and fatal has this disease become, that it is dreaded as the great scourge of the race; and yet, in the formative stages all pulmonary complaints may be readily controlled by resorting promptly to the EXPECTORANT OF DR. JAYNE, which soothes and strengthens the bronchial tubes, allaying inflammation, and cleansing them and the lungs of all impurities. It is a certain remedy for coughs and colds, which, when left to themselves, frequently bring on pulmonary complaints, and it cures bronchitis effectually if taken in time, and the directions strictly followed. It has maintained its reputation as a curative for over a quarter of a century, and if those who are threatened with lung diseases, or any of the symptoms of bronchitis or asthma, will at once give this standard remedy a trial, they will never regret it. Sold everywhere.

MARRIED.

LAMBERT—HOXIE.—At Mystic, Conn., on the 7th inst., by Rev. O. F. Starkey, Rector St. Mark's Church, JOSEPH W. LAMBERT, of New-York City, to Miss MARY H. HOXIE, daughter of B. F. Hoxie, Esq., of Mystic.

PETERS—DIXON.—On Tuesday, Feb. 13, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, by Rev. Charles H. Hall, HAMILTON H. J. PETERS to CLEMENTINE, youngest daughter of the late Henry Dixon, all of this City.

ROBESON—COURSEN.—On the 8th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, Elizabeth, N. J., by Rev. E. Kempshall, D. D., assisted by Rev. S. G. Buckingham, D. D., HERBERT BELLOWS ROBESON and HENRIETTA OAKLEY, daughter of William A. Coursen.

SMITH — IMHOF. — Dec. 2, in the Protestant Church, in Munich, Bavaria, by the pastor, Dr. NORMAND SMITH, of this City, and Miss ELSNA IMHOF.

DIED.

BRUEN.—Fell asleep in Jesus on the 13th inst., ANN, wife of Gamaliel Bruen, aged 73 years.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 154 2d-st., on Friday, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Remains will be taken to Westport, Conn., for interment on Saturday morning.

☞ Ohio and California papers please copy.

BIBBY.—On Tuesday, Feb. 13, GOUVERNEUR S. BIBBY, in the 82d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. Mark's Church, on Friday next, at 10½ o'clock A. M., without further notice.

BAGIOLI.—A solemn requiem mass will be offered up at St. Joseph's Church, corner of 6th-av. and West Washington-place, at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, 15th inst., for the late Prof. ANTONIO BAGIOLI, and Mrs. TERESA BAGIOLI-SICKLES. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BELL.—At Nassau, N. P., on Monday, Jan. 22, SENECA M. BELL.

Relatives and friends of the family, and members of Sagamore Lodge, No. 371, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from the West Presbyterian Church, 42d-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., without further notice.

CHALKER.—At Jersey City Heights, N. J., CHARLES ALLEN, youngest son of James S. and Florence L. Chalker, aged 14 months.

Funeral at 2 o'clock P. M., Wednesday, the 14th, from residence, Magnolia-av., between Chestnut-av. and Summit-st.

CONGER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 13, FRANK S. CONGER, infant son of J. B. and Charlotte Conger.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral at their residence, No. 127 Sullivan-st., Wednesday, 14th, at 1 o'clock.

HOOLE.—In this City, on Sunday, the 11th inst., JOHN R. HOOLE, Jr., in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., near Madison-av., at 2½ P. M., on Wednesday, the 14th inst. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery.

HAGY.—On Monday morning, Feb. 12, after a long and painful illness, JOHN HAGY, Sr., aged 75 years, 10 months, 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday evening, Feb. 14, at 7 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 77 3d-av. The remains will be taken to Barren Hill, Penn., for interment.

JONES.—On Monday, Feb. 12, MARTHA ANNA JONES, second daughter of the late Robert Jones.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, the house of her brother, F. M. Jones, No. 48 West 25th-st., on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock.

JONES.—Suddenly, on the morning of Sunday, the 11th inst., at his late residence, No. 144 East 27th-st., FREDERICK JONES, formerly of Rio de Janeiro.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Wednesday next, at 9½ o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

KNAPP.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, 13th inst., CYRUS KNAPP, of the firm of C. & W. Knapp, in the 63d year of his age.

His funeral will take place from his residence, in Hackensack, N. J., on Friday at 2 P. M. Trains leave foot of Chambers-st. at 12¾ P. M.

LOTT.—At Flatbush, on Tuesday, Feb. 13, IDA L., the wife of Jeremiah Lott, and daughter of Edwin L. Garvin, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at the residence of her father, Edwin L. Garvin, in Flatbush, on Thursday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

LINTZ.—On the morning of the 11th inst., after a brief illness, WILLIAM C. LINTZ.

His friends and the relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, William Lintz, No. 41 West 51st-st., on Wednesday, at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

MERRELL.—Suddenly, at his residence, on Sunday, Feb. 11, JOHN G. MERRELL, in the 67th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 2 P. M., at Trinity Chapel.

SPANGLER.—On Monday last, MARY LOUISA, daughter of the late John G. Spangler.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 403 Quincy-st., near Tompkins-avenue, Brooklyn.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.
The Mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, Feb. 17, 1872, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 11 A. M., on WEDNESDAY at 7½ A. M., and on SATURDAY at 9 A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

DR. JULIEN'S HYDRASTIN COMPOUND is a remedy of most wonderful curative power. It is purely a vegetable compound, and contains no obnoxious preparations of any kind. In diseases of the kidneys it affords almost immediate relief. For urinary disorders and weaknesses it is a prompt and efficacious remedy. A fair trial will prove it effectual in eradicating chronic disease of years' duration.
Call for circulars at B. KEITH & CO.'S, No. 41 Liberty-st.
For sale by druggists generally.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the Tenth Ward Council of Political Reform will be held at their rooms, No. 89 Ludlow-st., THIS (Wednesday) EVENING at 8 o'clock. Members will be punctual. Propositions for membership will be received.
JOHN P. JORALEMON, President.
J. PFAUER, Secretary.

FINE GOLD JEWELRY, WHOLESALE prices; Gold Watches, wholesale prices; Coral sets, $15, $20, and $25; Gold Chains, wholesale prices; Gold Thimbles, $5, $6, and $7; Watches and Jewelry repaired; Diamonds, Pearls, and Silverware bought.
GEO. C. ALLEN.
No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Feb. 24; whole tickets $32, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7 first floor.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The great attraction at the Exchange, yesterday, Feb. 13, was the sale, by MULLER, WILKINS & Co., of some 200 lots belonging to the estate of DANIEL DEVELIN, deceased, and sold by order of executors. Long before the hour announced for the auction quite a crowd was collected discussing the probable result of the proposed transaction, and when, at noon, the auctioneers in charge mounted the stand the attendance of investors and capitalists was larger than at any time thus far during the present season. The first lot sold was No. 144 on the catalogue, located on the south-east corner of the Boulevard and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, which was purchased by Mr. J. O'DONOHUE for $10,000; and from this point the sale progressed until its termination, at about 3 o'clock, with most satisfactory results, all the lots being disposed of and at good figures, in fact, a better sale, taking all things into consideration, has seldom, if ever, been carried through at the Exchange, and the firm conducting it may well be congratulated upon the success achieved. At the present time, space forbids a more extended notice of the auction, except to remark that the result cannot fail to exert a favorable influence upon the market. The aggregate realized from the sale was about $600,000, while throughout the interest was fully maintained, and the bidding spirited to its close. A detailed report is given below, with the names of purchasers in each instance appended.

In addition to the above auction, JOSEPH MCGUIRE, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of ALFRED W. LOWERRE, Esq., referee, sold five four-story brick tenement-houses and lots—the latter each 20 by 97.6 in size—located on the north side of East Thirty-fourth-street, between First and Second avenues, and known as Nos. 327, 329, 331, 333 and 335 respectively. The premises were sold subject to mortgages of $5,000 each, and brought, including this sum, prices ranging from $7,700 to $9,170 each. Four of the houses were purchased by the plaintiffs in the action in question, namely: LAURA L. JONES, executrix, and OLIVER L. JONES and J. L. GARDNER, executors of O. L. JONES, deceased; while the other house, No. 331, was bought by J. L. GARDNER on individual account. No other sales were made, the property offered by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., situate respectively on Varick, Leroy and Howard streets being all withdrawn. No adequate bids being received. The legal sale, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., of the premises known as Nos. 193 and 195 Elm-street, expected to occur, was postponed until to-morrow, Thursday. In regard to the sale by WM. ABBOTT, of property on Rutgers-street and vicinity, which was advertised to take place on the premises, the important business at the Exchange prevented our attendance, and as no report was received last evening we can give no details as to the result.

For today, at the Exchange, a number of sales are announced, principally of a legal character, but involving in some instances the disposition of a desirable class of real estate well worthy the attention of investors.

Exchange Sales, Tuesday, Feb. 13.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

(Develin Estate.)

1 lot, No. 144, s. e. corner Boulevard and 138th-st., 24.11 x about 162; James O'Donohue, purchaser	$10,000
1 lot, No. 145, e. s. Boulevard, 24.11 ft. n. of 138th-st., adjoining above, 25 x about 164; L. J. Phillips, purchaser	6,500
1 lot, No. 146, e. s. Boulevard, adjoining above, 25x145; same purchaser	6,100
1 lot, No. 147, e. s. Boulevard, adjoining above, 25 x about 137; same purchaser	6,075
1 lot, No. 148, e. s. Boulevard, adjoining above, 25x about 129; G. D. Curtis purchaser	5,650
1 lot, No. 149, e. s. Boulevard, adjoining above, 25x120; L. J. Phillips purchaser	5,125
1 lot, No. 150, e. s. Boulevard, adjoining above, 25x about 112; A. H. Rathbone purchaser	4,800
1 lot, No. 151, e. s. Boulevard, adjoining above, 25x about 104; W. B. Bishop purchaser	5,000
2 lots, Nos. 152 and 153, e. s. Boulevard, adjoining above, each 25x about 100; T. Farley purchaser, $5,700 each	11,400
1 lot, No. 154, e. s. Boulevard, adjoining above, 25x about 113; Jas. O'Donohue purchaser	5,950
1 lot, No. 155, e. s. Boulevard, adjoining above, 25x about 109; same purchaser	5,075
1 lot, No. 156, e. s. Boulevard, adjoining above, 25x about 106; L. J. Phillips purchaser	5,000
1 lot, No. 157, e. s. Boulevard, adjoining above, 25 x about 100; E. J. King, purchaser	4,950
1 lot, No. 158, e. s. Boulevard, adjoining above, 25 x about 96; same purchaser	4,700
2 lots, Nos. 159 and 160, e. s. Boulevard, adjoining above, each 25 x about 90; J. O'Donohue, purchaser, $4,775 each	9,550
1 lot, No. 161, e. s. Boulevard, adjoining above, 24.11 x about 84; A. Scholle, purchaser	6,100
3 lots, Nos. 162, 163 and 164, e. s. Boulevard, adjoining above, each 20 x about 75; Wm. Kenelly, purchaser, $4,300 each	12,900
1 lot, No. 165, e. s. Boulevard, adjoining above, 20 x about 69; A. Scholle, purchaser	4,300
1 lot, No. 166, e. s. Boulevard, adjoining above, 14.3 x about 64; G. H. Peck, purchaser	3,150
1 lot, No. 184, s. w. corner 10th-av. and 138th-st., 24.11x100; Bruce Hayden, purchaser	4,400
2 lots, Nos. 185 and 186, w. s. 10th-av., 24.11 ft. s. of 138th-st., adjoining above, together in size 49x100x19x104.7; same purchaser as above, $2,650 each	5,300
5 gore lots, Nos. 179 to 183, s. s. 138th-st., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., in rear of above, together forming plot 143.2x43.11x149.8; George H. Peck, purchaser; $725 each	3,625
1 lot, No. 176, n. w. corner 10th-av. and 138th-st., 24.11x100; Thomas Murphy, purchaser	4,350
3 lots, Nos. 175, 174 and 173, w. s. 10th-av., 24.11 ft. n. of 138th-st., adjoining above, each 25x100; same purchaser; $2,900 each	8,700
3 lots, Nos. 172, 171 and 170, w. s. 10th-av., adjoining above, each same size; E. J. King, purchaser; $2,950 each	8,850
1 lot, No. 169, s. w. corner 10th-av. and 139th-st., adjoining above, 24.11x100; same purchaser	4,350
1 lot, No. 177, n. s. 138th-st., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x99.11; Thomas Murphy, purchaser	2,700
1 lot, No. 178, n. s. 138th-st., adjoining above, same size; same purchaser	2,600
2 lots, Nos. 167 and 168, s. s. 139th-st., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., each 25x99.11, in rear of above; same purchaser, $2,700 each	5,400
1 lot, No. 124, n. w. corner Boulevard and 136th-st., 24.11x100; L. J. Phillips, purchaser	7,600
3 lots, Nos. 123, 122 and 121, w. s. Boulevard, 24.11 ft. n. of 136th-st., adjoining above, each 25x100; F. Nesmith, purchaser, $5,450 each	16,350
3 lots, Nos. 120, 119 and 118, w. s. Boulevard, adjoining above, each same size; J. Bell, purchaser, $5,500 each	16,500
1 lot, No. 117, s. w. corner Boulevard and 137th-st., adjoining above, 24.11x100; Thos. Loughran, purchaser	7,950
1 lot, No. 125, n. s. 136th-st., 100 ft. w. of Boulevard, 25x99.11; L. J. Phillips, purchaser	2,900
3 lots, Nos. 126, 127 and 128, n. s. 136th-st., adjoining above, each same size; Bruce Hayden, purchaser, $2,600 each	7,800
1 lot, No. 116, s. s. 137th-st., 100 ft. w. of Boulevard, 25x99.11; J. Bell, purchaser	2,750
3 lots, Nos. 115, 114 and 113, s. s. 137th-st., adjoining above, each same size; Bruce Hayden, purchaser; $2,650 each	7,950
2 lots, No. 112, with gore lot No. 129 in rear, s. s. 137th-st., adjoining above, plot 25x about 199; E. S. Anness, purchaser, $1,850 each	3,700
2 lots, No. 111 with gore lot No. 130 in rear, s. s. 137th-st., adjoining above, plot 25x about 193; Geo. H. Peck, purchaser, $1,550 each	3,100
4 lots, Nos. 110 and 109 with gore lots Nos. 131 and 132 in rear, s. s. 137th-st., adjoining above, together in size, 50x about 180; E. S. Innes, purchaser, $1,525 each	6,100
4 lots, Nos. 108 and 107 with gore lots Nos. 133 and 134 in rear, s. s. 137th-st., adjoining above, together, 50x about 165; same buyer as above, $1,400 each	5,600
4 lots, Nos. 106 and 105, with gore lots Nos. 135 and 136 in rear, s. s. 137th-st., adjoining above, together 50x about 152; same buyer as above, $1,300 each	5,200
6 lots, Nos. 104, 103 and 102, with gore lots Nos. 137, 138 and 139 in rear, s. s. 137th-st., adjoining above, together 75x about 135; same purchaser as above, $1,150 each	6,900
8 lots, Nos. 101, 100, 99 and 98, with gore lots Nos. 140 to 143 in rear, s. s. 137th-st., adjoining above, together, 100x about 110; S. Levy, purchaser, $1,075 each	8,600
4 lots, Nos. 97, 96, 95 and 94, s. s. 137th-st., adjoining above, 100 ft. e. of 12th-av., together 100x102x103.4x76; Geo. H. Peck, purchaser, $1,175 each	4,700
1 lot, No. 92, s. e. corner 12th-av. and 137th-st., 25x100; Bruce Hayden, purchaser	2,150
1 lot, No. 93, e. s. 12th-av., 25 ft. s. of 137th-st., adjoining above, 25.3x100x51.2x103.3; same buyer	2,150
1 lot, No. 68, n. w. corner Boulevard and 137th-st., 24.11x100; E. J. King, purchaser	8,400
1 lot, No. 67, w. s. Boulevard, 24.11 ft. n. of 137th-st., adjoining above, same size; same purchaser	5,750
2 lots, Nos. 66 and 65, w. s. Boulevard, adjoining above, same size; same buyer, $5,700 each	11,400
3 lots, Nos. 64, 63 and 62, w. s. Boulevard, adjoining above, same size; A. Scholle, purchaser, $5,500 each	16,500
1 lot, No. 61, s. w. cor. Boulevard and 138th-st., adjoining above, 24.11x100; same purchaser	8,150
2 lots, Nos. 69 and 70, n. s. 137th-st., 100 ft. w. of Boulevard, each 25x99.11; E. J. King, purchaser, 3,025 each	6,050
2 lots, Nos. 71 and 72, n. s. 137th-st., adjoining above, each same size; Thos. Murphy, purchaser, $2,650 each	5,300
4 lots, Nos. 73 to 76, n. s. 137th-st., adjoining above, each same size, same purchaser, $2,375 each	9,500
4 lots, Nos. 77 to 80, n. s. 137th-st., adjoining above, each same size, same purchaser, $2,100 each	8,400
4 lots, Nos. 81 to 84, n. s. 137th-st., adjoining above, each same size, A. Burhoe, purchaser, $1,700 each	6,800
7 lots, Nos. 85 to 91, n. s. 137th-st., 100 ft. e. of 12th-av., adjoining above, each same size; L. J. Phillips, purchaser, $1,500 each	10,500
1 lot, No. 37, n. e. corner 12th-av. and 137th-st., 24.11x100; G. H. Peck, purchaser	2,150
3 lots, Nos. 36, 35 and 34, e. s. 12th-av., 24.11 ft. n. of 137th-st., adjoining above, 25x100; same buyer, $1,725 each	5,175
3 lots, Nos. 33, 32 and 31, e. s. 12th-av., adjoining above, each same size; T. Farley, purchaser, $1,925 each	5,775
1 lot, No. 30, s. e. corner 12th-av. and 138th-st., adjoining above, 24.11x100, same buyer as above	2,500
9 lots, Nos. 38 to 46, s. s. 138th-st., 100 ft. e. of 12th-av., each 25x99.11, T. Farley, purchaser, $1,825 each	16,425
4 lots, Nos. 47 to 50, s. s. 138th-st., adjoining above, each same size, Thos. Murphy, purchaser, $2,100 each	8,400
4 lots, Nos. 51 to 54, s. s. 138th-st., adjoining above, each same size, same purchaser, $2,375 each	9,500
4 lots, Nos. 55 to 58, s. s. 138th-st., adjoining above, each same size, B. Hayden purchaser, $2,450 each	9,800
2 lots, Nos. 59 and 60, s. s. 138th-st., 100 ft. w. of Boulevard, adjoining above, each same size; A. Scholle, purchaser, $3,025 each	6,050
2 lots, Nos. 28 and 29, n. s. 138th-st., 300 ft. w. of Boulevard, each 25x99.11; B. Hayden, purchaser, $2,700 each	4,500
2 lots, Nos. 26 and 27, s. s. 139th-st., 300 ft. w. of Boulevard, adjoining above in rear; same buyer, $2,700 each	5,400
7 lots, Nos. 6 to 12, s. w. corner 12th-av. and 138th-st., together forming plot 99.11x148.4, sold in one lot; L. J. Phillips, purchaser	16,500
7 lots, Nos. 13 to 19, n. w. corner 12th-av. and 137th-st., together forming plot 99.11x178.4, adjoining above, also sold in one lot; same buyer	15,500
1 lot, No. 25, s. w. corner 12th-av. and 137th-st., 40.10x about 162; Asa Landy, purchaser	5,500
3 lots, Nos. 6, 7 and 8, n. w. corner Bloomingdale road and Manhattan-st., with hotel building thereon, each 25x about 102; Thos. Murphy, purchaser, $4,000 each	12,000
4 lots, Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12, w. s. Bloomingdale road, adjoining above, each 25x about 110; Wm. Lalor, purchaser, $3,000 each	12,000
1 lot, No. 13, s. w. corner Bloomingdale road and Lawrence-st., 25.1x175, adjoining above; John B. Churchill, purchaser	5,125
1 lot, No. 14, s. s. Lawrence-st., 115 feet w. of Bloomingdale road, 21.6x100x25.8x101; C. Ferris, purchaser	3,200
1 lot, No. 5, n. s. Manhattan-st., 100 ft. w. of Bloomingdale road, 25x100; C. Ferris, purchaser	5,100
1 lot, No. 4, n. s. Manhattan-st., adjoining above, 21.1x99.6x10.6x100.7; same purchaser	6,100
2 lots, Nos. 198 and 199, n. s. 54th-st. 250 ft. e. of 7th-av., each 25x100.5; C. H. Tucker, purchaser, $8,600 each	17,200
3 lots, Nos. 200, 201 and 202, s. s. 55th-st., 475 ft. e. of 7th-av., each 25x100.5; Robert McCafferty, purchaser, $7,725 each	22,175

By Joseph McGuire.

4-story brick tenement h. and l., No. 327 East 34th-st., n. s. 300 ft. e. of 2d-av., lot 20x97.6	$9,170
4-story brick tenement h. and l., No. 329 East 34th-st., adjoining above, lot same size	9,095
4-story brick tenement h. and l., No. 331 East 34th-st., adjoining above, lot same size	8,225
4-story brick tenement h. and l., No. 333 East 34th-st., adjoining above, lot same size	7,700
4-story brick tenement h. and l., No. 335 East 34th-st., adjoining above, lot same size	8,100

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE—The four-story store, No. 74 John-st., between William and Gold sts.; size, 24x90 feet; rented for $4,500 per annum, till May 1, 1873. Price asked, $50,000.

ALSO.

A large corner property near Maiden-lane—No. 92 William-st., corner Platt-st.—first-class four-story store, 32x72 feet; leased to May, 1873, for $6,500 per annum. Price asked, $70,000. Inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

P. S.—Both the above are to be sold by order of executor, to close an estate.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
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Offer their services in all matters pertaining to buying, selling, leasing, renting and appraising real estate, also in the management of estates. Entire charge taken of houses, stores, &c. The attention of owners going abroad for a period of time is particularly called to this last branch of the business.
Refer by permission to
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THE OWNERS OF THE FOLLOWING desirable houses are desirous of selling, and we would call the attention of purchasers to them particularly:

No. 49 East 10th-st., four stories, 28x60, with extension.
No. 40 East 12th-st., extra deep.
No. 20 East 21th-st., 25x60, three stories.
No. 44 East 21st-st., 25x65, four stories.
No. 115 East 26th-st., 20.6x55, three stories.
No. 161 West 34th-st., extra deep.
No. 115 East 34th-st., with dining-room extension.
No. 56 West 38th-st., 20.10x55, four stories.
No. 43 East 41st-st., medium-sized.
No. 43 West 47th-st., first-class, full-sized.
No. 69 West 53d-st., 22x55, four stories.
No. 159 West 56th-st., medium-sized.
No. 137 East 60th-st., 22x58, brown-stone.
No. 231 West 52d-st., three stories 21 feet.
No. 7 Madison-av., 25x65, brown-stone, lot 125.

Further particulars of E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st., and
No. 35 East 17th-st., Union-square.

IMPORTANT.
WARD & OGDEN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

Are now offering for sale, at reduced valuations, 500 dwelling-houses, desirably situated, from $8,000 to $200,000 each, on accommodating terms.
BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV. BETWEEN 46TH and 47th sts., an elegant brown-stone house, built by Duggin, newly and magnificently furnished by the present owner, whose early departure for Europe alone induces him to offer it; or will be rented for two years to a small private family; also, a fine stable on 43d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Also, near 5th-av., on 37th, four-story house, over 24 feet wide, three rooms deep, in finest order, for sale cheap. Apply to WILLIAM H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

OWNERS HAVING HOUSES IN FIRST-class central locations, and desiring to sell or rent to responsible parties, will find it to their advantage to place their property upon our books. We have now applications for moderate-priced houses, below the Park. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

A HANDSOME FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone first-class residence, beautifully located, only three blocks from lower entrance to Central Park; frescoed and in perfect order; price $29,000. Also, several desirable houses on Lexington-av., above 34th-st., at bargains. For permits apply to O. G. BENNET, No. 9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED, 47th-st., near 5th-av.—A first-class four-story high-stoop modern, well-arranged brown-stone dwelling, about 23 by 62, lot 100 feet; inclosed piazza in rear; piano, billiard-table, &c. Apply to
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st.

FIFTY-SIXTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—For sale, a magnificent four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x63x100, built by day's work, and replete with all the latest improvements. Particulars and permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE first-class modern house No. 127 East 60th-st., near Lexington-av.; the house is four story, high stoop, brown stone, 20.6x50x100.5; price, $29,000; terms easy. If not sold soon will be rented for one or more years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV., BELOW THE PARK.—An elegant brown-stone house, 30x65, and 35 feet extension; price very reasonable. Others on the avenue, embracing several corners, 34th to 62d sts., $60,000 to $275,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES ON NORTH-east corner of Madison-av. and 53d-st.; also, two houses on south side of 56th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. All above houses are strictly first-class, and at reasonable prices. Inquire of
R. NEWTON, 539 Madison-av., corner 53d-st.

LOTS FOR SALE—NEAR 5TH-AV., ON 45th, 51st, 53d, 55th, 56th, 57th, 63d, 67th, 69th, 76th, 77th, 81st, 83d, 85th, 92d and 97th sts.; also, on 5th and Madison avs.; also, desirable plots on and near 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th avs., Harlem.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR AND WEST OF 5TH-AV.—First-class full-sized brown-stone house, with stable, for sale very low, with or without new furniture; terms to suit.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE, IN 21ST-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A four-story house, 24x58 feet; well arranged, and in perfect order; lot, 98.9; price, $35,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., and 35 East 17th-st.

$55.000 FOR FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story new house, 22x56x100, between 5th and Madison avs., above 62d-st.; small house in Brooklyn or in the country will be taken.
RIKER, HESSE & CO. No. 64 West 33d-st.

FOR SALE.—A VALUABLE OPPORTUNITY to purchase a fine brown-stone house, in 49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., the best locality up town, on college-leaseground, with or without furniture.
HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO., No. 802 6th-av.

NO. 137 WEST 53D-ST., BETWEEN 6TH and 7th avs.—Four-story brown-stone front, lot 18.9x100, together with lot in rear on 54th-st., (25x100,) inclosed as yard, for sale or to let. For permits, &c., apply to WM. B. ROSS, No. 38 Wall-st.

LEXINGTON-AV., NEAR 54TH-ST.—A very superior furnished house to sell or lease for a term of years; this property is in the very best of order in every respect. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT MODERN, finely arranged, frescoed, four-story high-stoop brick house, on 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; terms to suit. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED—THE FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling No. 101 East 60th-st.; size, 20x60x100 feet; is now in perfect order throughout, and will be sold very cheap and on easy terms; possession May 1, 1872. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house, 17x50x100.5; finished in hard-wood; situated on north side 53d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; price and terms reasonable. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE PIECE OF store and dwelling property on 4th-av., near 125th-st.; would exchange for lots or first-class dwelling and cash. Apply to CHARLES RUSTON, No. 290 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, No. 24 East 127th-st., near 5th-av.; all modern improvements; price low; terms to suit. Apply to CHARLES RUSTON, No. 290 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, NO. 20 Lispenard-st., near Church-st., 25x100 feet; will be sold at a low price and on easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house on West 48th-st., near 5th-av.; Columbia College lease. Inquire of WM. H. & C. ODDNEY, No. 148 West 40th-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BASEMENT AND subcellar brown-stone front house and lot on 53d-st., near 5th-av.; size of house, 18x55, lot, 100.5; in fine order. ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., VICINITY 49TH-st., splendid four-story full width brown-stone house; also, elegant houses near the Park, also facing it. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

NO. 55 WEST 38TH-ST. FOR SALE, with possession May 1; four stories, brown stone, 20x58; lot, 98.9; will be sold for $32,500, to close an interest. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

WATER FRONTAGE AND ABOUT twenty lots for sale on the Harlem River, between 119th and 120th sts.
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., FRONTING CENTRAL PARK.—A very desirable, elegantly-furnished, medium-size dwelling, of superior finish; price $80,000.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—$35,000—BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs., above 40th-st., a four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, fine location and really desirable. ARCHIBALD L. WILLIAMS, No. 2½ Murray-st.

FIFTH AND 8TH AV. LOTS, IN PLOT or singly, for sale by ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

L. J. CARPENTER,
REAL ESTATE,
NO. 26 3D-AV., BIBLE-HOUSE.
PROPERTY SOLD, EXCHANGED AND RENTED.
ENTIRE CHARGE TAKEN OF PROPERTY.

ALLEN & BROWN,
Real estate brokers and auctioneers,
No. 96 Broadway,
offer for sale the following desirable houses and lots:
West 34th-st., near 5th-av., 4 s. h. s. brown, 25x58x98.9.
West 39th-st., near 5th-av., 4 s. h. s. brown, 20x60x98.9.
East 41st-st., near 5th-av., 4 s. h. s. brown, 22x55x98.9.
West 47th-st., near 6th-av., 4 s. h. s. brown, 20x50x100.5.
West 49th-st., near 5th-av., 4 s. h. s. brown, 21x56x100.5.
West 52d-st., near 5th-av., 4 s. h. s. brown, 20x56x100.5.
East 54th-st., near 5th-av., 4 s. h. s. brown, 25x55x100.5.
West 56th-st., near 5th-av., 4 s. h. s. brown, 25x60x100.5.
Also a number of other houses in desirable locations. Houses and lots on 5th and Madison avs. for sale.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

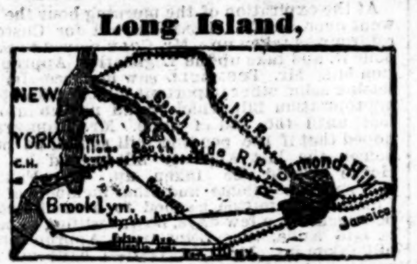
FOR SALE—COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, Brooklyn, to close an estate; valuable corner property; 100 feet square; house, stable, and two vacant lots. Inquire of R. A. DORMAN, Executor, No. 96 Front-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE, FINE THREE-story brown-stone high-stoop house; good order; Henry-st., near DeGraw; cheap. GEORGE H. HILLYER, No. 36 Pine-st.

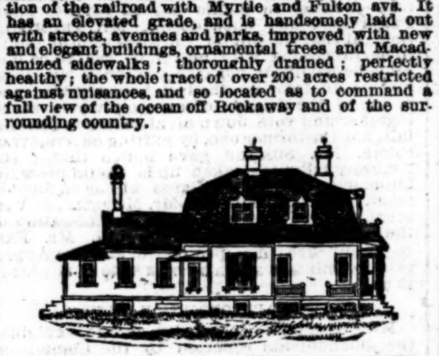
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RICHMOND HILL

Long Island,



is a railroad station and beautiful village seven miles from the Roosevelt-st. Ferry, by South-side Railroad, and two miles west from Jamaica, being at the junction of the railroad with Myrtle and Fulton avs. It has an elevated grade, and is handsomely laid out with streets, avenues and parks, improved with new and elegant buildings, ornamental trees and Macadamized sidewalks; thoroughly drained; perfectly healthy; the whole tract of over 200 acres restricted against nuisances, and so located as to command a full view of the ocean off Rockaway and of the surrounding country.



COTTAGES AND MANSARD-ROOF DWELLINGS IN VARIETY, FOR SALE OR TO LET, AND ELIGIBLE LOTS AND VILLA SITES FOR SALE.

The place is suitable for residence throughout the year; climate milder in Winter and cooler in Summer than that of the interior; the surrounding country beautiful and roads excellent; churches and schools near by, and access to the City rapid, frequent and cheap; time to the ferry at South Seventh-st. thirty minutes; fare, fifteen cents; yearly commutation, $48. Trains from Roosevelt or Grand-st. Ferries at 8¼ or 10 A. M. Property at this point purchased at present rates will rapidly enhance in value.

Apply to O. B. FOWLER, Agent, near the Station,
or R. R. HAZARD, Jr.,
Real Estate Broker,
No. 110 Broadway, (basement.)

FOR SALE AT SCARBOROUGH, ON the Hudson, one and a half miles south of Sing Sing, five minutes from depot, a splendid country-seat containing seventy-eight acres, on which there is a handsome, large, substantial, hollow brick wall dwelling-house, with piazzas on three sides, containing twenty-two rooms, all modern improvements, standing on high ground, commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson River and surrounding country. The out-buildings are first-class; stable, green-house, gate-house, wagon-shed, &c., most of them built of brick in keeping with house. The place is well stocked with fruit-trees, and a variety of grapes. The grounds are handsomely laid out with ornamental and forest trees. The property has a frontage of 3,750 feet on Broadway, (the old New-York and Albany post road,) and can be divided into twelve handsome places of from three to twelve acres. Will rent or sell the house and eleven acres, with most of the buildings, or will sell place entire or subdivided.

Plans, photographs, &c., can be seen, and further particulars obtained of EDWARD AUSTEN, Trustee, No. 287 Pearl-st., or ROBERT H. BOORMAN, Real Estate Broker, No. 81 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY-SEAT ON THE Harlem Railroad, at Amenia, N. Y., together with a highly cultivated farm of about 520 acres; large mansion of modern style, watered from living springs on back high ground; dwelling has baths, water-closets, &c., &c., and is about fifteen minutes from depot; barns, with a capacity for 300 tons of hay, and accommodations for 100 head of stock. The dwelling is 43x34, and extension 42x26 feet, located in the midst of a beautiful lawn of about three acres; fruit grounds, garden, fine old shades, &c., &c. All in all, there is hardly a superior place offered for sale. Price for the entirety, $100,000, or the mansion, improvements, and ten to twenty acres of land, $25,000. Terms will be made easy. For particulars apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A BARGAIN.—SPLENDID COUNTRY-SEAT for sale at College Point, Long Island, adjoining the elegant residences of Messrs. Poppenhusen and Funke; situate on high ground, commanding fine water and inland views; three and a half acres of land, highly embellished with rare ornamental trees and shrubs; large, well-built house, containing eighteen rooms, with every convenience, gas, water, furnace, &c.; large stables, hennery, &c.; spacious conservatory; the whole in good order, and a very desirable gentleman's residence. The owner having recently removed to Europe, will sell at a low price on unusually liberal terms. Plans, permits and full particulars at JOHNSON & MILLER'S office, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT ROSELLE, N. J., FORTY-five minutes from New-York and five minutes from Elizabeth, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, a very desirable brick dwelling, with good garden and fruit; plenty of shade; grounds well laid out, containing twenty-four city lots, one block from the depot, with or without carriage-house and stable. Roselle is seventy-five feet higher than Elizabeth, and very desirable as a residence. Also, for sale, three other beautiful residences. Photographs of all the dwellings can be seen at this office. A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st., New-York, or W. W. DITTS, Roselle, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT NEWARK, N. J., A FIRST-class three-story and high-basement brick house; twelve rooms and large sub-cellar. This is a thoroughly well-built house, pressed-brick front, with brown-stone trimmings, high ceilings, all modern improvements, street paved, sewer, &c. Location very central and convenient; within five minutes' walk of Broad-st., and of both the New-Jersey and Newark and New-York Railroads. Everything in perfect order. Price $14,500. Address HOUSE-OWNER, Newark, N. J.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO RENT.—One hour from New-York via Central Railroad of New-Jersey; property from $2,500 to $5,000, and $5,000 to $35,000; within three to fifteen minutes' walk of depot, with or without water, heater and gas; farms $5,000 to $25,000, all under good cultivation; houses to rent, $225 to $2,000 per annum, furnished and unfurnished. Apply to B. A. MUMFORD, opposite depot Plainfield, N. J., or
E. C. FORCE,
Nos. 5 and 7 Dey-st., Room No. 5.

A VERY DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE; 86 acres; one mile from station on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey; land high and rolling, and in splendid condition, with running water in nearly every field; plain substantial dwelling and farm buildings, and considerable fruit; located in a beautiful section of country, where a large advance may be confidently expected, and adjoins school, store, and mill; $16,000.
A. D. MELLICK JR. & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIdence located on Washington-st., Norwich, Conn.; house gothic; fourteen rooms and open attic; large closets in every room; all the improvements to be found in the most complete houses; stable; all out-buildings of the most approved order; grounds 143x375 feet; laid out by landscape gardener in the most tasteful manner, and well stocked with fruit and shade-trees. Photograph and particulars at HOMER MORGAN'S, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON FORDHAM RIDGE, NEAR residence of Gustav Schwab, Esq., the place now occupied by John F. Purdy, Esq., consisting of house with about twenty rooms, good carriage-house and stable, and five acres of ground, all in good order.

The place is in good condition, would require but little money to put it in thorough order, will be sold low, and seventy per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond mortgage for a term. For further particulars apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE RESIDENCE SUITAble for a large family, fitted with green-houses, furnace and water conveniences, in a pleasant town 1¼ hours from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad; grounds consist of 1¼ acres, laid out in lawn and flower-gardens, with choice ornamental shade and fruit trees; large barn, carriage-house, and other out-buildings; more land can be had if desired. For price and other particulars apply to owner. Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE—COTtages from $3,000 to $5,000, houses from $5,000 to $12,000, country-seats from $7,000 to $35,000. To rent—country-seats, houses and cottages from $300 to $1,000 per year; convenient to depot; on very easy terms. For particulars inquire of A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., New-York, or GEO. A. MARSH, Plainfield, opposite depot.

FOR SALE—AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDson, a handsome country-seat of sixteen acres; view unsurpassed, grounds completely laid out, with cold grapery and green-houses, stable, barn ice-house, &c.; house in complete order, with bowling alley and billiard-room. For particulars apply to C. M. GIGNOUX, No. 168 Broadway, between 11 and 12 daily.

FOR BOARDING-HOUSE OR PRIvate residence, at Great Neck, Long Island.—Will let or sell whole or part of eight to nine acres of flower-garden, lawn and shade-trees, with large house, nineteen rooms, hot-house and laundry; rent $1,200. Address JOSEPH M. PRAY, No. 307 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence for sale at Poughkeepsie, on South Hamilton-st., a fine house and out-buildings, all nearly new; about two acres of land; abundance of fruits, &c., &c. For particulars apply to WM. T. MERRITT, Poughkeepsie, or D. S. BROWN, No. 10 Peck-slip, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CHARMING SUBURBAN COTTAGE residence, forty-two minutes from Liberty-st.; easy and comfortable access, at about stage fares; choice of depots and double-track roads; house has twelve rooms; modern design and fittings; extra large lot, with fruit, vines, garden lawns, &c.; location desirable, and improving in value; best part of Elizabeth; seventy per cent. can remain. For particulars apply to West Elizabeth (Central Railroad) depot, close by, or address OWNER, Box 235 Post-office, New-York.

A. A.—HOMES! HOMES! IN THE beautiful, growing, and enterprising village of
WHITESTONE, LONG ISLAND.
A neat cosy house for $2,250.

A three-story house, bath-room, closets, &c., $6,500. Larger and more commodious houses, $7,000 to $16,000.

Choice lots at $350 to $600, according to location. Streets macadamized, curbed, guttered and sewered, and no assessments to the purchaser. Neighborhood and improvements first-class.

Whitestone, only eleven miles from Hunter's Point, and forty-five minutes from 34th-st., is a most accessible, healthy and attractive suburb. It has churches, schools, refined society, &c. It is practically nearer the business centres of New-York than Harlem or Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Business men, employers, teachers and mechanics can live cheaper, more comfortably, be healthier, and reach their stores, schools and workshops easier and quicker than by residing in New-York or Brooklyn. The Flushing and North-side Railroad, (terminus at Whitestone,) one of the most perfectly equipped and admirably managed roads in this country, run forty-one trains daily, from 5:50 A. M. to midnight, and in Summer steamers ply constantly between New-York and Whitestone. The improvements now prosecuting with great vigor, will stimulate the growth of Whitestone, and surely enhance the value of this property.

N. B.—A commutation ticket for one year given to every purchaser of a house, also to lot buyers if they build.

Terms on lots: Seventy-five per cent. on mortgage for five years; if purchaser will build, all may remain. On houses: The principal part on mortgage, and monthly payments to suit.

We particularly invite parties looking to suburban homes or sites to call and get free excursion tickets and maps, and examine this property before hiring or purchasing elsewhere.

Tickets good for all trains.
JOHNSON & MILLER;
Agents of the Whitestone Land Association,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

Mr. F. B. VAN SICKLEN, our agent at the station at Whitestone, will meet purchasers, and show them the property.

ALL READY.

Seven hundred choice building lots at North Yonkers Depot, on New-York and Boston Railroad, now offered for sale on easy terms; also, some cheap residences in Yonkers; also, farms in Westchester County in great variety, and well located for village sites or residences.
WALTER UNDERHILL,
Main-st., Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST IN THE State of New-Jersey, situated on Bergen Heights, 120 feet above tide-water, and perfectly healthy. The property consists of nearly twenty-two city lots, fronting on two of the principal avenues; house has ten large rooms, all the modern improvements, &c.; large barn and other outbuildings. The shade-trees will compare favorably with any in the State; shrubbery and fruits of all kinds. The views from the house or cupola are extensive and varied, embracing a radius of forty to fifty miles. Price and terms easy. Possession at once, as the family is about breaking up housekeeping. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, AT Elizabeth, N. J., two-story French-roof house, eleven rooms, near depot; also furniture.

At Cranford, N. J., a farm of sixty acres, one and a half miles from depot, also stock and crops; at Petersburg, Va., a superior farm of 200 acres.
A. C. KUCK, No. 43 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLY-LOCATED house and lot at Keyport, N. J., only 300 yards from the landing; house is nearly new; contains eight nice rooms, closets, cellar, &c.; lot, 56 by 100 feet, with a good well, cistern, &c.; price only $2,700, if sold before April 1. For further particulars, call on or address G. MACKEY, care of R. Foulds, No. 39 John-st.

FOR SALE—ON HUDSON RIVER, WITHIN one hour of New-York, three new frame houses, built in most substantial manner, with all modern conveniences, water, gas, &c.; barn and stable, with from two to four acres of land each. EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

AT YONKERS—FIVE MINUTES FROM depot, a choice residence, fifteen rooms, gas, furnace, water, one and a half acres, grapes and other fruits, stables, &c., for sale or to let; possession in April. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place, or S. C. DOTY, No. 23 Union-square.

CHATHAM, N. J.—FOR SALE—TWENTY acres choice land, suitable for subdivision; gently sloping to the railroad, within 500 feet of station and on a main avenue; price $650 an acre, on easy terms. Apply to S. H. GRANT, No. 104 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J.—Lot 50x100, five minutes' walk from depot; price, $300; $150 cash, balance on bond and mortgage for two years, or will trade for goods. Address H., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE OFFICE.—Farms, dwellings, country-seats bought, sold or exchanged for City property. Prompt attention given to the examination and sale of farms.
H. M. PIERCE, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st.

NEWARK, N. J.—NO. 49 PLEASANT-AV., for sale, a first-class new house, replete with all the modern conveniences; within five minutes' walk of two depots; price $20,000. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

STAMFORD. — FOR REAL ESTATE, places, farms, village property, houses furnished and unfurnished, apply to ELBERT WHITE, Stamford, Conn.

FOR SALE, VILLA SITES—FIFTY acres, Staten Island, south side; choice location, having extensive ocean and land views. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—A SPECIALTY.—HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine.—Nearly all desirable property offered for sale. Rent there is on our books.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

OFFICES

TO LET WITH ALL
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS,
NEAR THE
STOCK EXCHANGE.
Nos. 52 to 56 Broadway.
Nos. 1 to 7 Exchange-court.
Nos. 31 to 39 New-st.
Nos. 12 to 16 New-st.
No. 14 Broad-st.
Apply to the
N. Y. GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY CO.,
Nos. 52 Broadway and 5 Exchange-court.

TO RENT,
BANKERS, INSURANCE AND LAWYERS
OFFICES
IN BUILDINGS,
NOS. 113, 115, 117 AND 119 BROADWAY.
Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—THE STORES AND BASEments No. 1,134 Broadway and No. 212 5th-av., connected and running through from Broadway to 5th-av.; also, the store and basement No. 214 5th-av., corner of 26th-st. Apply to J. W. S. DEY, No. 60 Beaver-st.

STABLE TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS stable, with seven stalls, large carriage-room, two coachmen's room, situated in West 13th-st., near 5th-av.; rent, $1,500 per annum; possession May 1, 1872. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—NO. 15 CHAMBERS-ST., FOR A term of years. Inquire of G. M. GROVES, at the Bank of the Metropolis, corner of Union-square and 16th-st., from 11 to 12 A. M. and 3 to 4 P. M.

TO LET—A PLOT OF GROUND, WITH water-front, on the corner of Jane-st. and 13th-av., containing about four City lots. Apply at the office of the Consumers' Ice Company, foot Horatio-st.

WANTED—A PLACE SUITABLE FOR light manufacturing business. Address, with price, Post-office Box No. 1,705.

TO RENT—LOFTS WITH OR WITHOUT power; rent reasonable. Apply on premises, No. 108 Cliff-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT RESIDENCE of the late Henry A. Heiser, situated on the 8th-av., between 91st and 92d sts., overlooking the Bay, rivers, and the Central Park; house in complete order, together with stables, conservatories, &c.; fine grounds and good garden, well stocked; one of the most desirable residences in the City; can be seen by permit only. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, or NICHOLAS R. CONNOR, No. 106 Broadway.

BROOKLYN—NEAR FERRIES.—A family leaving for Europe in April will let for two years, to an unexceptionable tenant, a handsome three-story and basement high-stoop house, in beautiful decorative repair, wide lot, grapery, fruit-trees, scup, and every modern improvement; carpets (lately furnished by Sloane, of Broadway) may be taken; rent, $1,350. Apply at No. 592 Broadway, upstairs.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house on West 23d-st., well calculated for club or like purpose; size of building, 25x100; would be altered to suit tenant for business or boarding purposes. S. B. GOODALE, No. 5 West 23d-st., Fifth-avenue Hotel.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY next, on the banks of the Hudson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

ELEGANT FURNISHED HOUSES to let, with and without stables, on 5th and Madison avs., and on side streets on Murray Hill. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 35 East 17th-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—To rent three brick villas, furnished and unfurnished; gas, water, lawns, shade trees, &c.; near ferry. Apply to HAMILTON & CO., No. 92 Front-st., or to W. A. COLLINS, No. 23 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FOR TWO YEARS, FURNISHED, three-story brick house, in perfect order, 23x50x100; also, a large house in East 9th-st., unfurnished.
RIKER, HESSE & CO.,
NO. 64 WEST 33D-ST.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, 4th, 9th, 13th, 14th, 17th, 20th, 37th, 38th, 46th, 48th, 49th, 55th, 57th, 59th, 61st; 5th, 5th and Lexington avs. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, 1 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A VERY FULLY AND WELL-FURnished house, in 10th-st., near 5th-av., to let from May next. For price, &c., apply to FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL, FIRST-CLASS house, in good neighborhood, near 5th-av.; will pay all cash, or part cash and balance other real estate. EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 10TH-AV., 49TH AND 50TH STS., NEW-YORK, AND SACKETT-ST., BROOKLYN. EVERY LOT PUT UP WILL BE SOLD.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 15, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executor of Frances Hendricks, deceased:

FIFTIETH-STREET.—Nineteen gores on north side 50th-st., thirty-nine feet west of 10th-av. Having together a frontage of 570 feet.

Also, eighteen lots on south side of 50th-st., commencing at the south-westerly corner of 10th-av.

FORTY-NINTH-STREET.—Sixteen lots on north side of 49th-st., fifty nine feet west of 10th-av., adjoining above lots on the rear.

Also, ten gores on south side of 49th-st., 78.5 west of 10th-av., having a frontage of 231.3 on 49th-st. Forty-ninth-st. is sewered, curbed, and guttered.

SACKETT-STREET, BROOKLYN.—One lot on north side Sackett-st., 100 feet east from Hoyt-st., 20x100.

Terms liberal. Maps and full particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-st.
M. M. HENDRICKS, Executor.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF PROPERTY ON ELM-ST., BETWEEN WHITE AND WALKER STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 20, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of D. W. Diggs and Henry Cornell, executors of Wm. W. Cornell, deceased:

ELM-STREET.—The four valuable lots, with the three-story brick buildings thereon, known as Nos. 85, 87, 89 and 91 Elm-st., adjoining the State Arsenal, and the iron-works of Messrs. J. B. and J. M. Cornell.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for two years.

For maps, &c., apply at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

BROADWAY AND CROSBY-ST. PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—"THEATRE COMIQUE."

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 20, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

The large and valuable plot of ground on Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, known as Nos. 514 and 516 Broadway, and Nos. 56, 58, 60 and 62 Crosby-st., including the "Theatre Comique," with furniture, scenery, fittings, &c. Terms liberal.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WASHINGTON, VESTRY, AND LAIGHT STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of J. S. & H. C. Ward, executors of S. S. Ward, deceased:

WASHINGTON-STREET.—The lot of land, with the two-story brick stable thereon, situate on the easterly side of Washington-st., between Hubert and Laight sts., and known as No. 399.

VESTRY-STREET.—The two lots situate on the north side of Vestry-st., commencing 85 feet east of West-st.

LAIGHT-STREET.—The 4 lots, situate on the southerly side of Laight-st., commencing on the south-east corner of Washington-st. The above described property is desirable for manufacturing or storage purposes.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.
Maps at the office of the Auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE 3D-AV. LOT AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

THIRD-AV.—One lot, situate on the westerly side of 3d-av., 51.2 feet north of 73th-st., being 25x100.

Seventy-five per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for five years.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WEST 28TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway:

WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—The lot of land, with the three-story brick shop on the front, and the two-story and basement frame house on the rear thereof, situate on the north side of West 28th-st., 200.7 feet east of 7th-av., and known as No. 145.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 149TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & Co. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH-ST.—Five lots, situate on the south side of 149th-st., commencing 175 feet west of 8th-av.; each 25x99.11 feet.

H. HENRIQUES, Auctioneer.

BY ALLEN & BROWN,
Office, No. 96 Broadway.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN,
HORATIO HENRIQUES.
REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SALE.

THURSDAY, FEB. 15,
At 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
PEREMPTORY TRUSTEE SALE
OF
VALUABLE FIFTEENTH WARD PROPERTY ON VARICK-PLACE, OR SULLIVAN-ST.

VARICK-PLACE OR SULLIVAN-STREET—Three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 7 Varick-place; size of house, 25x50; size of lot, 25x100.

VARICK-PLACE, OR SULLIVAN-STREET—Three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 9 Varick-place; size of house, 25x50, with one-story extension, 25x25; size of lot, 25x100. Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 96 Broadway.

AUCTION SALE. — SUPREME COURT SALE IN PARTITION OF VALUABLE IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY ON PRESIDENT AND BOND STS.

JOHNSON & MILLER, auctioneers, will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the sales-room of Messrs. WALTERS, THOMAS & CO., No. 391 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, under direction of Charles M. Earle, Esq., referee:

PRESIDENT-STREET—North-easterly side, beginning 95 feet north-west of Bond-st., seven valuable lots, on one of which there is a good three-story and basement brick dwelling house; lots 20x100.

BOND-STREET—Westerly side, beginning 60 feet south of President-st., two valuable lots, 20x75.

DAVID THORNTON, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 176 Broadway, New-York.

Maps at auctioneers' and referee's office.

FINANCIAL.

ALL TAXES PAID.

Road Finished and Earning Expenses AND TWICE THE INTEREST.

Connecticut Valley Railroad

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds.

Price, 95 and Interest.

RECOMMENDED BY
ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
BANKERS, 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.
Send all letters to Post-office Box No. 3,087.

TO THE HOLDERS OF GEORGIA BONDS.

The Joint Committee appointed by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia to ascertain and examine the number of bonds of the State of Georgia, and of bonds bearing the indorsement of the State of Georgia, issued since July, 1868, and to ascertain and report to the General Assembly at its next session all other facts connected with the history of said bonds, hereby notify the holders of all such bonds that they may now make proof of the facts entitling such bonds to registration, before Thomas L. Snead, Esq., at his office, No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York, he having been duly authorized to take and certify such proofs to this Committee, and that no other person in the City of New-York has been authorized to take such proofs. And they further notify the holders of said bonds, that unless they report said bonds to this Committee with the required proofs, and submit the same for registration on or before the 1st day of April, 1872, the same will be deemed prima facie to have been illegally and fraudulently issued. Information as to the facts to be proved will be furnished by Mr. Snead, together with the proper blanks. By authority of the Committee.
ALTON ANGIER, Clerk.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1872.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSburg Railroad, Vice-President's Office, No. 136 Chambers-st., New-York, Feb. 7, 1872.—At a meeting of the Board held THIS DAY, Samuel Sloan, Esq., and Moses Taylor, Esq., were duly elected directors of this Company to fill vacancies in the Board.

Mr. Sloan was also chosen a member of the Executive Committee of the Board.

The Company will pay par and accrued interest, less Government tax, on the same for the bonds of the Potsdam and Watertown Railroad, guaranteed by this Company, due Dec. 1, 1872, on presentation at the Mercantile National Bank, New-York, or the Company's office, Watertown, New-York. The office of the Company will be removed to the City Bank building, No. 52 Wall-st., on the 1st of May.
MARCELLUS MASSEY, Vice-President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the subscriber, appointed by the Supreme Court receiver of the estate, funds and effects of the North American Fire Insurance Company, does hereby call a general meeting of the creditors of said Company, at the office of said receiver, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of February, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, when all accounts and demands for and against such corporation and all its open and subsisting contracts will be ascertained and adjusted, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the receiver declared. WYLLIS BLACKSTONE, Receiver.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1872.

A LADY OF HIGHEST RESPECTABILITY wishes a loan of $1,500 at ten per cent. interest for one year, from a party willing to board with her in a first-class boarding-house preferred; mortgage on furniture given. Address M. N., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

8 PER CENT. GOLD.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

9 1-2 Per Cent. Upon the Investment.

SIXTY PER CENT. MORE INCOME THAN UPON GOVERNMENT BONDS,

AND AN UNDOUBTED SECURITY.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS,
(COUPON AND REGISTERED.)
ISSUE LIMITED TO $16,300 PER MILE.
In denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100.
OF THE
Logansport, Crawfordsville and Southwestern Railway, of Indiana.
Price 95 and Accrued Interest.

This Road, ninety-two miles in length, seventy of which are in actual operation, runs south-westerly from Logansport to Rockville, passing centrally through five of the wealthiest and most productive Counties of Indiana, hitherto without railway facilities, and penetrating for Twelve Miles at its Southern terminus the Celebrated Block Coal Fields of Parke County, it affords the shortest existing outlet to Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, Fort Wayne, Logansport and all other intermediate points for the Block Coal, (now in such large demand,) Lumber, Cattle, Grain and other surplus products of this rich Agricultural and Mineral section of the State.

For the present we offer a limited number of these First Mortgage Bonds at 95 and accrued Interest, in currency, or will exchange them for United States Bonds or other marketable securities at the rates of the day.

At the above price these Bonds yield to the investor 60 per cent. more income than the Bonds of the United States, and we unhesitatingly recommend them to all classes of investors as offering the most ample security and liberal returns.

Further and full particulars, with Pamphlets and Maps, furnished by us on personal or written application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY

INTERNATIONAL RAILROAD CO

(OF TEXAS)

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND

7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS.

FORTY YEARS TO RUN.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK, FREE OF TAX.

TRUSTEES:
JOHN A. STEWART, WILLIAM H. OSBORN.

Issue Limited to $16,000 Per Mile on Finished Road.

The Road is being built through the centre of the State, from the Red River to the Rio Grande, bringing the interior of the State, with its population and extensive productions, into direct communication with the railroad system of the United States, via the Cairo and Fulton Railroad.

Sixty miles of the Road, between Hearne, on the line of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad, and Fulton, on the Red River, have been completed, and are now in operation, and the balance of the work is progressing rapidly.

THE STOCKHOLDERS HAVE PAID IN $2,000,000 IN CASH, WHICH HAS ALL BEEN JUDICIOUSLY EXPENDED IN CONSTRUCTION PRIOR TO OFFERING THE BONDS FOR SALE. The names of the stockholders, which include some of our best citizens, can be seen at the office of the Company.

Bonds for sale at 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY, and further information given, by
J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
No. 41 Cedar-st.,
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
AND AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
No. 29 Broadway, New-York.

97 1-2 AND INTEREST.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND

FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

GUARANTEED
BY
N. Y. MIDLAND R. R. CO.

Road nearly completed. The Company assure us that TRAINS WILL BE RUNNING THE ENTIRE LENGTH of the New-Jersey section of the new Trunk Line to Canada and the West EARLY IN MARCH NEXT.

For sale or exchange for marketable securities by
GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, No. 25 Nassau-st.

FIRST-CLASS
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 13 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY	$76,058,601
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY	2,635,000

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE 7 AND 8 PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK, GASLIGHT, AND CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, INCLUDING OTHER SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT., FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS, AND ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, to elect officers for the ensuing year, and to transact any other business which may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Sears Building, Boston, on WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Transfer-books will be closed after Saturday, the 24th inst.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.
E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.
BOSTON, Feb. 2, 1872.

FINANCIAL.

CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD,

State of New-York,

7 PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE

GOLD BONDS.

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AND ISSUED FOR $20,000 PER MILE.

This road forms the shortest and most direct route from the great anthracite and semi-bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania into the central part of this State, and will run in connection with the New-York Central Road, which it crosses at Cayuga Bridge. Traversing, as it does, the finest and most populous agricultural district, generally known as the "GARDEN OF THE STATE," its local traffic will be large, but its greatest source of revenue will be from its coal business. The road is being rapidly built, and will be in active operation during this year. From our knowledge of this enterprise, and after the most thorough investigation, we most confidently recommend the Bonds as a safe investment. We offer, for the present, the Bonds at 90 and accrued interest in currency.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

SECOND MORTGAGE
8 PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE BONDS
OF THE
Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway.

We offer a limited amount of these bonds, which at present price we consider a very desirable investment, as THE ROAD IS IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION, AND EARNING NET MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON ALL ITS BONDS. The business of the road is rapidly increasing; over 1,000 miles of new roads are now building, connecting with, and controlled entirely in the interest of, this road, all of which will be completed at an early day.

THESE NEW ROADS, IT IS EXPECTED, WILL ADD AT LEAST FIFTY PER CENT. TO THE NET RECEIPTS OF THIS COMPANY.

We also buy and sell the First Mortgage 7 per cent Gold bonds of the
INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN ROAD.
And those of the
PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY.

STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

Accounts of banks, bankers and merchants received.

Four per cent. interest allowed on daily balances.

TURNER BROTHERS,
NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Principal and Interest payable in Gold at the National City Bank, New-York. These are in every respect first-class Bonds, and we confidently recommend them as an entirely safe investment. Price, 90 and accrued interest in currency. Circulars and information may be obtained at our office.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

MIDLAND BONDS

New-York Midland R. R. 1st Mortgage.
New-York Midland R. R. 2d Mortgage Convertible.
New-Jersey Midland R. R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed.
Montclair R. R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed.

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
12 PINE-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

A SMALL ISSUE OF 10 PER CT.
ST. MARY'S (KANSAS) BRIDGE BONDS
FOR SALE BY
GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 15 DEVONSHIRE-ST., BOSTON, Feb. 1, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until noon, THURSDAY, 15th February, 1872, for the sale of twenty thousand dollars of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the indenture of mortgage of Nov. 1, 1870. The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, at 12 M., on the 16th February, and the accepted bids declared.

THOS. NICKERSON,
GEO. C. LORD,
O. W. PEABODY,
} Trustees.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY—EXTENSION OF TIME.—Sealed proposals for the sale of bonds to the two sinking funds will be received until March 1, 1872. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the main line, is one hundred and twenty thousand ($120,000) dollars. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the Western Division, is thirty-two thousand ($32,000) dollars. Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and plainly indicate whether the bonds offered are of the main line or of the Western Division. The bonds offered at lowest price will be purchased, and successful bidders notified without delay.

SHEPHERD KNAPP,
WM. WALTER PHELPS,
} Trustees,
DEC. 1, 1871. 26 Exchange-place, New-York City.

INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTE RAILROAD COMPANY—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A majority of the stockholders having signed the agreement of the 4th January inst., the undersigned have assumed the trust conferred upon them. They now give notice that the privilege of signing the agreement referred to for the reorganization of the Company and the protection of the interests of the parties thereto, will terminate in thirty days from the date hereof.

Lists may be found and further information obtained at the offices of either of the Trustees.
JOHN S. KENNEDY,
No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York.
JOSEPH S. FAY,
No. 13 Exchange-st., Boston.
JOSEPH C. BUTLER, Cincinnati, Ohio.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON CO., No. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Wilkesbarre, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, at 10 o'clock A. M. The polls will close at 11 o'clock A. M.

Transfer-books will be closed from the 12th to the 21st of February, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

NOTICE.—LOST—100 SHARES COMMON STOCK ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, Nos. 133,818 to 133,820, inclusive, 10 shares each, in name of Messrs. FOSTER & BRATHWAITE, of London; and Nos. 132,122 to 132,128, inclusive, 10 shares each, in name of GEORGE BALLEINE, of Jersey.

All parties are cautioned against negotiating same, as transfer has been stopped and application made for new certificates. BARCLAY & LIVINGSTON,
No. 24 Beaver-st.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Jan. 27,	INDIA,	Saturday, Feb. 17.
Saturday, Feb. 3,	TRINACRIA,	Saturday, Feb. 24.
Saturday, Feb. 10,	ANGLIA,	Saturday, Mar. 2.
Saturday, Feb. 17,	COLUMBIA,	Saturday, Mar. 9.

And an extra steamer of the line every WEDNESDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC..........Feb. 17, 12½ P. M.
ATLANTIC..........Feb. 24, 6 A. M.
BALTIC..........March 2, 11 A. M.
OCEANIC..........March 9, 4 P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

ABYSSINIA..........Wednesday, Feb. 14, '72
RUSSIA..........Wednesday, Feb. 21, '72
ALGERIA..........Wednesday, Feb. 28, '72
CALABRIA..........Wednesday, Mar. 6, '72
CHINA..........Wednesday, Mar. 13, '72
and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY

FROM BOSTON.

PARTHIA..........Saturday, Feb. 10, '72
BATAVIA..........Saturday, Feb. 17, '72
SAMARIA..........Saturday, Feb. 24, '72
SIBERIA..........Saturday, Mar. 2, '72
HECLA..........Saturday, Mar. 9, '72
and every following SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage..........$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NOTICE.—STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA WILL be detained until Friday, 16th inst. Passengers embark from Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 10 A. M. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN.
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
as follows:
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....Feb. 14, at 10½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........Feb. 21, at 2½ P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN.....Feb. 28, at 8½ A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN. Mar. 6, at 2½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.......Mar. 13, at 8½ A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.....Mar. 20, at 2½ P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON. Saturday, Feb. 17, 12 M.
CITY OF LONDON.........Saturday, Feb. 24, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Mar. 2, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Mar. 9, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Mar. 16, 10 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Mar. 23, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
SPAIN, GRACE, Saturday, Feb. 17, at 10 A. M.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Saturday, Feb. 24, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN, Saturday, March 2, at 9 A. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, SUMNER, Tuesday, Feb. 20, at 12 M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
ST. LAURENT.........LEMAIRE....Saturday, Feb. 24
WASHINGTON.........ROUSSAN....Saturday, Mar. 9
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT....Saturday, Mar. 23
PEREIRE.........DAURE....Saturday, April 6

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Feb. 15.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Jam., connecting at Panama with steamer COLORADO, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan; and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Feb. 13.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco, March 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH......Feb. 21
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.....March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. V. SLOCUM..........April 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. M. ADAMS, Feb. 15.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Nassau,) Feb. 22.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Feb. 29.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Feb. 21
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..........Saturday, March 2
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Mar. 13
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman...Saturday, Mar. 23
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Feb. 15, from Pier No. 39 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents.
No. 187 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 17, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Feb. 17, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Feb. 20, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS,	GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. G. & G. R. R.,	Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.	No. 409 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer CRESCENT CITY will sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A YOUNG LADY OF INTELLIGENCE and refinement, (reared and residing in the country, and unexpectedly obliged to maintain herself,) desires a position as companion or reader to an invalid lady, to whom she would give most satisfactory references. Address F. C. S., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as a first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly, and is willing to do the marketing for any family that would require it; can furnish the best City reference from last place where she has lived for the last fourteen years. Call or address for two days No. 342 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NICE young girl who has been an assistant in the household of a most respectable family for the last three years; would do as waitress and chamber-maid, and assist with the washing and ironing, or to do the general housework of a small private family; best of reference. Call at No. 319 East 21st-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, Protestant, to take care of children and do sewing; speaks French, German and English fluently; City reference. Address Miss ANZEK, care of Mrs. Margaret Harkins, No. 908 West 41st-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS (TOGETHER PREFERRED) by two sisters, Protestants, one as first-class chamber-maid or parlor-maid, the other as seamstress; can cut or fit for children; an expert operator; City or country; excellent references. Call or address No. 247 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class chamber-maid or parlor-maid; understands her business perfectly; six years' unexceptionable reference from last place; or as first-class waitress in a small family. Apply at No. 5 Pacific-place, (29th-st.,) between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; thoroughly understands all kinds of French, English and American cooking, soups, game, pastries, jellies, and desserts of every description; an excellent baker; best City reference from last employer. Apply at No. 119 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A NURSE'S OR NURSE'S AND seamstress' situation by an American young woman; very respectable and excellent seamstress; can cut, fit, operate, &c.; experienced nurse; can take entire charge of an infant and bring it up on a bottle; best City reference. Apply at 335 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one as cook and laundress, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; both have best city references. Can be seen at No. 746 6th-av., between 42d and 43d sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, work by the day or week in private families; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; or would take a permanent situation. Call or address for two days No. 122 West 20th-st., basement bell.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as waitress, chamber-maid and seamstress or nurse; is competent to fill either position; good City reference; lived in three places in six years. Apply at No. 645 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN Protestant woman as good plain cook; would do coarse washing; is an excellent bread maker. Call or address Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman as nurse; not long in the country; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth. Call or address Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S, OR COOK, WASHER and ironer's situation, country or City, by a very respectable young woman; good cook, washer and ironer, and lived in the best families; good references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, very respectable and excellent cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, side dishes, excellent baker, &c.; good City testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COLORED SERVANTS.

Employers wanting capable and reliable cooks, laundresses, waitresses, coachmen, waiters, &c., should call at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 541 6th-av., near 32d-st. Quite a number on hand.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL house-work by a Protestant German girl; good references. Call at No. 1,294 3d-av., between 74th and 75th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man from the country, with first-class reference from last employer, a re-engagement as coachman. Address R. F., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED woman, as first-class cook, with excellent private family; references. Call at No. 541 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED CHAMBER-MAID, a situation; has several years' experience in City; can be highly recommended by present employer. Apply at A. PELTON'S, 645 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELCH woman as chamber-maid and plain sewer; thoroughly understands her business; neat and tidy; good references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COLORED woman, a situation as first-class cook; City or country; in a boarding-house or private family; references. Call at No. 217 Sullivan-st.

A. PELTON & CO., NO. 645 6TH-AV., BEtween 37th and 38th sts., (formerly with Bedell, 4th-av.,) have desirable servants of every description, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and sewing in a private family; has good City references. Call at No. 391 8th-av. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; has the best of City references from last place. Can be seen at 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

SERVANTS

Of all nationalities, in any capacity, City or country, at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY A VERY COMPETENT girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do house-work, in the City or country. Call at 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, A SItuation as cook. No. 200 East 30th-st., corner 3d-av. Call for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT COOK, A situation in City or country; best reference. Call at No. 411 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT laundress; understands French fluting, ruffing, pleating and all kinds of ladies' finery and gentlemen's linens; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 206 East 26th-st., in the candy-store, near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED cook and baker; three years of the best City reference from her last place for honesty and sobriety; will be willing to assist with the coarse washing. Can be seen at No. 323 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant German woman, as first-class cook in a small private family; has excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 116 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT seamstress and dress-maker; understands family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machines; five years reference. Call at No. 53 West 35th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands English, French and American cooking in all its branches; first-rate bread and pastry baking; good City reference. Call at No. 210 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class waitress and chamber-maid; has best City reference from last place. Call or address, for two days, 338 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A Protestant woman, in a small private family; good baker; best City reference given. No. 205 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and to assist in washing and ironing. Call or address for two days at No. 73 West 49th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 131 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND steady person, a situation as good cook and laundress in a private family; best City reference. Apply at No. 344 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; first-class cook; best of City reference. Call at No. 132 West 19th-st., in rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook; is willing to do some washing and ironing, in a private family, if it is required; is a good baker; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 20 West 13th-st., near 5th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position to take charge of a gentleman's house; unexceptionable reference given and required. Address Mrs. H., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN would like to get a few gentlemen's washing, or family washing; would go out by the day house-cleaning or washing. Call on or address Mrs. MURPHY, No. 334 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDE girl, a situation in City or vicinity as cook and laundress, upstairs work or general house-work, in a small family. Apply for six days at No. 6 Bowling-green.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, some washing at her own house. Call or address Mrs. McDONALD No. 139 West 28th-st.; in the bakery.

WANTED—BY TWO SWEDISH GIRLS, A place together—one as chamber-maid and plain sewer, the other as a laundress. Call at No. 206 East 20th-st., basement.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young Frenchman (married, no children) as coachman and groom; is willing to make himself useful on a gentleman's place; speaking French, English and German; good City reference. Address A. N., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S OR WAITER'S situation by a colored young man, highly recommended; competent for either; excellent waiter; good, careful driver; thorough horseman; do general work in or out the house; best City references; terms moderate. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young German, a situation as coachman; City or country; good groom and first-class driver; has thorough knowledge of the business in all its branches; best City references. Call or address O. MILLS, No. 202 William-st., in the bakery.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a thoroughly practical gardener in every branch; green-house, graperies and improvements; good care taken of a gentleman's place; good references. Address C., Box 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable married man with no family; is a practical gardener, a good florist; understands his business in all branches; can give good references. Address for two days GARDENER, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a man who thoroughly understands the care of green-houses and hot and cold graperies; the best City reference given. Address D. N., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a man that understands his business thoroughly; is a good, careful driver, and can furnish very satisfactory reference. Call or address No. 50 4th-av., in the harness-store.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A private family by a respectable man that can give the very best of City reference for honesty, sobriety, and capabilities. Can be seen at Mr. Pinard's, No. 34 West 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A COLORED BOY ABOUT eighteen years of age, a situation as waiter, drive for a doctor or footman; has good references; no objections to the country. Call at No. 541 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCHman, married; can do gardening, farming, or act as coachman; aged 25 years; no children, but wants a house to live in. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable man, with good references; can attend horses, drive, &c., do plain gardening, and do anything required on a gentleman's place. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man that knows his business; can come highly recommended from last employer. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 111 Uptown Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT FARMER of first-class abilities, a good situation; wife a first-class dairy woman; no incumbrance. Address D. D. D., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

OFFERED SERVICES—FOR TRANSlating from or into English, German, French and Hollandish. Address J. M. R., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant man as first-class waiter in a private family; understands the care of silver; no objection to the country; good references. Apply at 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent coachman and groom; City or country; excellent reference. Call or address for two days at Boylan's harness-store, No. 53 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener in a small family; has good references. Address P. C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A situation in a private family as coachman and plain gardener; can milk and make himself generally useful about a house; would go a short distance in the country; is married, and is a Protestant; can get good recommendations. Apply by letter to J. T., No. 727 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY THE FIRST OF MARCH, A situation as gardener, by a single man, Scotchman. None but those who want a competent hand need apply. Address P. O. Box No. 277, Goshen, Orange County, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELL-experienced first-class gardener, who understands his business perfectly. Apply to H. A., florist, No. 42d-st. and 5th-av.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF LARGE Western acquaintance and business experience, a situation to travel for a wholesale New-York house, either grocery, paints, boot and shoe, clothing, or straw goods; New-York City and Lafayette reference of highest character. Address M., Box No. 395 Lafayette, Ind.

HELP WANTED.

FARMER WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE energetic man competent to keep the accounts and to take full superintendence and charge of a dairy and stock farm of about 300 acres, employing four or five men; the farm is located about two hours ride from Albany, N. Y. Address with reference and nationality, Mr. EDWARDS, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

LUMBER.—WANTED AN ACTIVE MAN of integrity and good habits thoroughly acquainted with the lumber trade in New-York City and vicinity, and capable in all respects of taking the management of a yard as salesman. Apply, with reference and terms, to LUMBER, Albany, N. Y.

FARMER WANTED—A FIRST RATE man, married; wife a good butter-maker; also, a good hand, unmarried man; name price. Address MONTROSE, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

BOY WANTED—IN OFFICE OF A DRY goods' commission house; salary, $100 first year. Address, with references, L. P., Box 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WAITER, A FIRST-CLASS servant. Address M, Box No. 1,167 Post-office, with reference.

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS WANTED to sell the Domestic Sewing-machine in New-York and vicinity. Apply at No. 96 Chambers-st.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE

For young ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal. Next term begins Feb. 12, 1872.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant boarding and day school for young ladies, formerly the Pension Nieman-Allemayer of Paris.
NO. 36 EAST 35TH-ST.
French classes for ladies three times a week.

GREAT EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES, with the happiness of home; only a few pupils received; English branches, French, Spanish, Italian; music, vocal and instrumental; terms, $500 per annum; no extras. Address H. H., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MISS EDMOND'S KINDERGARTEN School; also English and French Boarding and Day School for misses and children. No. 105 East 28th-st. Winter term commences Feb. 6.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 13, No. 859 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

MRS. HARWOOD'S SELECT BOARDing school for ten young ladies, at Fair Haven, on the Shrewsbury, near Red Bank, N. J.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The spring session opens Feb. 19.
GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, Brattleboro', Vt. For particulars and circular, address the Principal, C. A. MILES.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, No. 30 East 38th-st. Winter session commences Feb. 1.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y.—Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. Dr.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PONY ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—Pony, forty inches high, six years old, bright bay, black points, warranted sound and kind in all harness; has all gaits under saddle; can be used by a child six years old.—Also, square box, shifting seat, for four children; this is one of the finest establishments in the State; will sell only to a private party. Apply at private stables No. 161 East 28th-st.

A GOOD SIX-SEAT ROCKAWAY.—Also one light rockaway, one light four-seat park phaeton, one four-wheel dog cart, and one doctor's gig, all in good order and used by a private family; best City builders. Apply to M. CURLEY, Nos. 109, 111 and 113 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.

A TEAM OF PONIES, TWELVE HANDS high, five years old, warranted sound and kind; price, $200; who dare buy? Apply at first stable east of Madison-av., 28th-st., north side.

A ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, TOP AND road buggies, new and second-hand; cheapest in City. Call and see.
DAY & SON, No. 148 Eldridge-st.

FOR SALE—TOP WAGON, LITTLE USED, by a good maker. Can be seen at private stables, No. 116 West 28th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FINE BAY MARE, or will exchange the same for diamonds. Can be seen at No. 136 East 17th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE MELVILLE HOUSE, NO. 37 WEST 28th-st., near Broadway, two doors west of St. James' Theatre, and in the immediate vicinity of the Gilsey, Sturtevant and Coleman Houses, will shortly open with handsomely-furnished apartments for gentlemen, together with a first-class restaurant.
LIONI & WRIGHT, Proprietors.

THIRTY-SECOND-ST., BETWEEN 5th and Madison avs.—Newly-furnished rooms on second and third floors, with first-class board, to families of adults willing to pay for first-class accommodations; location and references unexceptionable. Address E. TRAVIS, No. 505 Broadway.

VERY DESIRABLE LARGE FURNISHED room for one or two gentlemen; also pleasant small room; genteel, quiet house; central location; no other rooms rented. Apply at No. 4 Varick-place, (Sullivan-st., near Bleecker-st.)

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., SECOND RESidence west of Broadway, No. 104.—Single room, with grate, to rent, without board; one-half minute from Parker's restaurant. Three lines cars at corner.

BOARDERS WANTED—NO. 20 WEST 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., one very pleasant second-story room for two persons; also, single rooms for gentlemen; a few table boarders taken; references required.

ST. JULIEN HOTEL, NOS. 4 AND 6 Washington-place, one door from Broadway.—New improvements; best accommodations; rooms, en suite and single, from $4 to $30 per week.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL—EUROPEAN plan, No. 648 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. Good single rooms, $1 per day. GEO. S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

TWELFTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Pleasant hall-room, with board, for a gentleman; house and accommodations first-class. No. 44 West 12th-st.

$5 PER WEEK AND UPWARD FOR single rooms, with good board; lodgings, single rooms, 40 cents up; transient board from $1 25. Dupont House, No. 136 Hudson-st. Watchman all night.

FROM $8 UPWARD.—FINE ROOMS, with good board, for gentlemen with references, in a small social private family; two large rooms for light housekeeping. No. 336 2d-av., near 19th-st.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST-ST.—TWO MOST desirable rooms, connecting second floor, with liberal table, and comfort of a refined and quiet home; references exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING A FURNISHED parlor floor, wants a room-mate, musically inclined and who keeps late hours; 33d-st., east side. Address CATGUT, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

NO. 100 WEST 39TH-ST., CORNER 6TH AV.—Furnished rooms to rent to gentleman and wife or single gentleman, with or without board, in a private family.

NO. 211 WEST 17TH-ST., NEAR 7TH-av.—Furnished rooms, with board, in a German family; terms $5 50 to $7 per week; modern improvements.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351, SECOND DOOR BElow 34th-st.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with board; also rooms for gentlemen; private table if desired; references exchanged.

NO. 47 BOND-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, to a party of gentlemen or gentleman and wife; half a block from Grand Central Hotel; also day boarders.

A FAMILY OCCUPYING THEIR OWN handsome house, will let the best rooms, with bath-room; every modern convenience, and superior private or family table. Address F., No. 201 2d-av.

NO. 280 4TH-AV.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will rent, with first-class board, the second-story rooms, with all improvements, at a moderate rate; no moving in May; references exchanged.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM SUITAble for one or two gentlemen; grate, gas, hot and cold water; references. No. 77 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 110 WEST 15TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-av.—An unfurnished parlor; also two handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without board; terms moderate; gentlemen preferred.

NO. 130 EAST 16TH-ST., A VERY DEsirable second story front room; also hall and extension rooms to let, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 19 EAST 49TH-ST.—ELEGANT suite of rooms, with private table if preferred; also, board for one or two gentlemen, or a married couple.

NO. 246 WEST 24TH-ST.—HALL rooms for gentlemen, with board; terms moderate; reference required.

NO. 36 WEST 24TH-ST.—A PLEASANT front room, with large closets, hot and cold water, and bath-room attached; terms moderate.

NO. 308 EAST 14TH-ST.—ROOMS, with board, for gentlemen, at $8, $9 and $12; two in a room, $16.

NO. 128 EAST 16TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE.—Large room and bedroom; also, hall bedrooms, to let with board; references required.

NO. 644 6TH-AV.—A WIDOW LADY would let one or two furnished rooms suitable for gentleman and wife, or gentlemen lodgers; first floor.

VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms, to gentlemen only, in the house of a private family, at 98 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 39 WEST 19TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Furnished rooms to let to gentlemen, with board; references required.

BOARD.—FURNISHED ROOM IN PRIVATE family to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Call at No. 30 Charlton-st.

NO. 20 WEST 19TH-ST.—DESIRABLE furnished rooms, either with or without board. Also, single rooms.

TO LET, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, two pleasantly-furnished hall rooms, to gentlemen only. Inquire at No. 112 East 22d-st., near 4th av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—FOR gentlemen only. No. 134 East 12th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NO. 138 EAST 10TH-ST., CORNER STUYVESANT.—Furnished rooms, with board; house first class; modern improvements.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 138, NEAR 19TH-ST.—A well-furnished single room for a gentleman.

BOARD WANTED.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND WIFE wish to obtain board in a private family; location between 23d and 40th sts., 4th and 6th avs. Address W. P. R., Box No. 847 Post office.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this office until MONDAY, Feb. 19, for the preserving of wooden pavement blocks, by any or all of the different methods used for the treatment of wood.

The amount required to be treated will probably exceed two hundred and fifty thousand square yards.

Each bidder will file with his bid a copy of his specifications and patent—if it be a patent process—or a full description of the method of treatment under his bid, also the quantity per month he can treat in square yards, and cost per thousand feet for treating. All lumber treated will be subjected to a rigid inspection at the works by a sworn inspector of this Board.

Bidders will state at what place their works will be erected, and the treating done. The preference (all other things being equal) will be given to the bidders who will treat the wood within the limits of the District of Columbia.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and the efficiency of the methods, as well as the price, will be considered in awarding the contract.
(Signed) ALEX. R. SHEPHERD,
Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION,
CASTLE GARDEN, NEW-YORK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at the office of the Commissioners of Emigration, Castle Garden, until the 4th day of March prox., at 12 o'clock M., for the mason and carpenter work, and the painting, plumbing and heating of an asylum for lunatics to be erected on Ward's Island.

The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Renwick & Sands, No. 88 Wall-st., on and after Feb. 15 inst.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for erection of Asylum for Lunatics," and addressed to the Chairman of Committee on Repairs and Supplies, Castle Garden, New-York.

OFFICE OF ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
WILLET'S POINT, N. Y. H., Feb. 10, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 11 A. M., March 11, 1872, for furnishing the fresh beef required by the Subsistence Department, U. S. A., for officers and men at this station during the three months commencing April 1, 1872. Information as to conditions, payments, &c., can be obtained by application to
CHAS. E. L. B. DAVIS,
First Lieutenant Corps of Engineers, A. C. S.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.

PAYNE'S PATENT PARLOR & SOFA BEDS.

NO. 40 BLEECKER-ST.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. LAST WEEK of the PAREPA-ROSA GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 14,
FIFTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
Second appearance of the famous Baritone,
MR. CHARLES SANTLEY.
Herold's Grand Romantic Opera,
ZAMPA; OR, THE MARBLE BRIDE;
which will be repeated on account of the great number of persons unable to obtain seats for last Monday evening. The most powerful cast includes
Mrs. JENNIE VAN ZANDT, Mrs. SEGUIN, Mrs. COOK, Messrs. KARL COOK, WHIFFIN and Mr. SANTLEY in his great rôle of
ZAMPA.
Conductor..........Mr. CARL ROSA
THURSDAY—Mr. Santley at the Brooklyn Academy.
ZAMPA.
FRIDAY—Sixth Subscription Night. First benefit in New-York of Mrs. ZELDA SEGUIN; only night of MARTHA.
Mme. PAREPA-ROSA.......as.......MARTHA
SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.—Last Grand Parepa-Rosa Matinée.
DON GIOVANNI.
Mme. PAREPA-ROSA.......as.......DONNA ANNA
SATURDAY EVENING,
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.
Last appearance of Mr. CHARLES SANTLEY.
FRA DIAVOLO.
Mr. CHARLES SANTLEY in his great rôle of
FRA DIAVOLO.
Seats at the Academy; Nos. 701, 751 and 114 Broadway

PAREPA-ROSA GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, APRIL 1,
joint appearance of
PAREPA-ROSA, WACHTEL, SANTLEY.
Subscriptions now received at the Academy.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.
THE PRESENT IS POSITIVELY THE VERY LAST WEEK OF THE WONDERFUL EUROPEAN HIPPOTHEATRON COMPANY WHO WILL PERFORM
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2,
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
DON'T FAIL TO SEE THEM BEFORE THEY LEAVE!
PROGRAMME VARIED AND EXTENSIVE!
MONDAY, FEB. 19.—Commencement of a brief season of GRAND GERMAN OPERA, by the famed MULDER-FABBRI ORGANIZATION.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

R. W. BUTLER..........Manager
NEW SCENES AND SKETCHES NIGHTLY BY INIMITABLE ARTISTS.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

GRAND CONCERT.

Under the auspices of the Ladies of St. Paul's M. E. Church, for the benefit of
ZENANA (FEMALE) SCHOOLS IN INDIA,
at
STEINWAY HALL,
MONDAY, Feb. 19, at 8 o'clock P. M.
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
will sing, assisted by the following distinguished artists, who have kindly given their services:
Mrs. PHILIP D. GULAGER,
Miss MORENSI,
Mr. WM. S. LEGGATT,
Mr. FRANZ REMMERTZ.
Signor BERTI, Pianist.
Signor AGRAMONTE, Conductor.
TICKETS, $1; RESERVED SEATS, $1 EXTRA.
For sale at Fifth-avenue Hotel; F. Rullman's, No. 114 Broadway; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the bookstore, No. 805 Broadway.

LAUGHING GAS.

Dr. COLTON will give the SIXTH LECTURE and EXHIBITION,
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 15,
At which ten LADIES and eight GENTLEMEN will inhale the gas.
Admission, ten cents, to cover expenses. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING.

LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square.
PUPILS can begin at any time and attend at THEIR OWN CONVENIENCE.
A MATINEE will be given at LYRIC HALL, on SATURDAY EVENING, 17th inst. See Circulars.

LOAN OFFICES.

735—AMERICAN OFFICE—735

J. H. BARRINGER, NO. 735 BROADWAY.
opposite Astor-place.
At No. 735—Established 1854—highest prices paid for diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver-ware, camels' hair shawls, silks, laces, furs, valuables, &c. Also, liberal cash advances.

AT NO. 77 BLEECKER-ST.,
NEAR BROADWAY, UPSTAIRS.
HIGHEST CASH ADVANCES
On diamonds, watches, jewelry, pianos, &c. Same purchased. Pawnbrokers' tickets bought.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR OLD gold and silver jewelry, bar gold and silver plate at No. 188 Chatham-square; diamonds, pearls, and other precious stones, new and second hand gold and silver watches, gold chains, and other jewelry bought from pawn loan Brokers, and others, and sold at prices much below the regular store rates at A. BARNARD & SON'S, Jewelers and Refiners, No. 188 Chatham-square.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. R. MELVILLE'S coral and jewelry store, cash advanced on diamonds, jewelry, watches, laces and shawls. Desk in rear of store, No. 1,191 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

AT HYMAN'S, NO. 658 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND-ST.—Liberal advances made on diamonds and watches, silver-ware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING
All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.
Morning, afternoon and evening classes.
Pupils can commence at any time.
For particulars send for circular.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING.

LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square.
PUPILS can begin at any time and attend at THEIR OWN CONVENIENCE.
A MATINEE will be given at LYRIC HALL, ON SATURDAY EVENING 17th inst. See Circulars.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

$275.—THE NATIONAL PIANO-FORTE. A first-class instrument, seven octaves, carved legs and all modern improvements, $275, cash; warranted for six years. New PIANOS and ORGANS to LET very low. Ware-rooms No. 481 Broadway.
HORACE WATERS.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871. Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.
8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.
All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.
All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.
Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—HANNAH SOLOMON, plaintiff, against DAVID SOLOMON, defendant.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new County Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 37 and 39 Nassau-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. 11, 1872.
CLARENCE A. HENRIQUES,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Nos. 37 and 39 Nassau-st.
The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 15th day of January, 1872.
CLARENCE A. HENRIQUES,
ja24-law6wW* Plaintiff's Attorney.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
until further notice, Mr. Lester Wallack's celebrated drama, in six tableaux,
THE VETERAN.
This play comprises a variety of interesting plot, strong dramatic effects, domestic comedy, and
EXTENSIVE PICTURESQUE TABLEAUX!
NEW SCENERY,
gorgeous and characteristic, painted from authentic sources.
COSTUMES
of the different nations, varied and magnificent,
ALL NEW.
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. CHAS. ROCKWELL, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. J. PECK, Mr. W. QUIGLEY, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mme. PONISI, Miss HELEN TRACY, Miss BURROUGHS, and the sisters FRANCISCHINI and Signor NORISSIMO.
FIRST TABLEAU—Drawing-room at Craig-Delmar.
SECOND TABLEAU—The same—Evening.
THIRD TABLEAU—1st, Col. Delmar's Quarters; 2d, Arabian Ruins; 3d, Hall of Audience in the Sultan's Palace.
FOURTH—The Zenana of Gulnare, a beautiful and luxurious retreat in the Sultan's Palace.
FIFTH—Apartments in the Palace.
SIXTH—Grand Hall of Audience in the Palace, with the Garden by Moonlight.
THE HIGHLANDERS.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

NEW AND STARTLING FEATURES
for the
RECONSTRUCTED BLACK CROOK.
WEDNESDAY, third appearance in America of
THE RENOWNED GOAT ALEXIS.
THE SPANISH MINSTRELS.
THE ORIENTAL SERPENT DANCE.
The great Majiltons in a new act, the Clown Dog, Trained Animals, Illuminated Fountain, the Cloud Vail, the Infant Athletes, and Juvenile Ballet. Curtain rises at 7¾.
WEDNESDAY MATINEE—FAREWELL OF AIMEE.
SATURDAY—BLACK CROOK MATINEE.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS OF DIVORCE.
TWENTY-FOURTH WEEK.
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVORCE MATINEE,
SATURDAY AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
*** On Washington's Birthday, (Feb. 22,) the Fifth-avenue Company will give a DIVORCE Matinée in Philadelphia, and return by lightning-train to give the regular (176th) performance of DIVORCE in New-York. A brilliant and
UNIQUE DRAMATIC EVENT.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

GREAT SUCCESS.

THIS EVENING AT 8.	TODAY AT 2.
Miss MARIAN MORDAUNT in the new sensation of DARLING; OR, Woman and Her Master. New scenery, costumes, and an efficient and full CAST of CHARACTERS.	New successful burlesque, DICK WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT, and the comedietta of SCHOOL FOR COQUETTES. PAULINE MARKHAM, BELLE HOWITT, and full burlesque company.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.

THE ANNUAL GRAND FANCY-DRESS BALL will take place at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC and NILSSON HALL on THURSDAY, Feb. 15, 1872. A LIMITED NUMBER OF TICKETS AT $15 EACH, admitting one gentleman and two ladies, will be sold, and can only be had by way of introduction through members of the Society, viz.: W. F. Heyne, No. 13 William-st.; Charles Schedler, No. 24 Broad-st.; C. E. Winter, No. 46 Exchange-place; F. Steins, No. 46 Cedar-st.; Sigismund Kaufmann, No. 39 Nassau-st.; Hermann Uhl, No. 17 Chatham-st.; Louis A. Grass, No. 136 Chambers-st.; E. Steiger, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.; Charles Wilatus, No. 266 Bowery; Adam Brantigam, No. 701 Broadway; H. C. F. Koch, No. 15 Carmine-st.; Carl Von Dannenberg, No. 820 Broadway; Theodore Heidenfeld, No. 179 2d-av.; Jacob Windmuller, German Savings Bank; Wm. Steinway, Steinway Hall; George Nembach, No. 35 East 14th-st.; C. F. L. Hoenthal, corner 52d-st. and 3d-av., and others.

Tickets are positively not transferable. Boxes may be secured through LOUIS A. GRASS, No. 136 Chambers-st.

"HERE WE ARE AGAIN," FROM THE OLD GRANITE STATE.

HUTCHINSON FAMILY.

John W. Hutchinson, Fannie B. Hutchinson,
Henry J. Hutchinson, Kittie L. Hutchinson,
Mr. S. B. Spinning, the Cornet Imitator,
will give a lively, humorous entertainment to the Sabbath School, in the
SIXTEENTH BAPTIST CHURCH,
16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, at 8 o'clock.
TICKETS 50 CENTS. CHILDREN 25 CENTS.

DRESS COATS FOR BALLS, &C., FOR sale or to hire; fine clothing (Broadway misfits, &c.) at a sacrifice. D. SHEA, the clothier, No. 427 Broome-st., near Broadway.

CLOTHING.

AT S. MINTZ'S, NO. 432 4TH-AV., ABOVE 29th-st., ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at prices. S. MINTZ pays for cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry, &c.; from $10 to $60 for Silk Dresses; for gentlemen's Clothing, fifty per cent. more paid than by any other dealer. Call or address as above. Ladies attended by Mrs. MINTZ.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the EXTENSION OF LAFAYETTE-PLACE, southerly from Great Jones-street to Bleecker-street, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified according to law, to Walter Roche, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 24,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1872. Second—That the abstract of our said estimate and assessment, together with the maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report herein have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 4th day of April, 1872. Third—That the area embraced by the assessment aforesaid is as follows: All those lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in said City, bounded by, included and contained within the limits hereinafter described, to-wit.: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Howard-street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and running thence northerly, and on a line running parallel to Broadway, and distant one hundred feet westerly therefrom, to a point on said line, distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Broome-street; thence westerly on a line running parallel to Broome-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Mercer-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Mercer-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Houston-street; thence westerly, on a line running parallel to Houston-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Wooster-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Wooster-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Fourth-street; thence westerly, on a line running parallel to Fourth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of South Fifth-avenue, formerly Laurens-street; thence north-westerly, on a line running parallel to said South Fifth-avenue, to the southerly side of Waverley-place; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Fifth-avenue, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet northerly from the northerly side of Seventeenth-street; thence easterly, on a line running parallel to Seventeenth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet easterly from the easterly side of Third-avenue; thence southerly, and parallel to Third-avenue, to the southerly side of Fifth-street; thence south-easterly, on a line running parallel to the Bowery, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southern side of Canal-street; thence westerly, parallel to Canal-street, to the centre line of Baxter-street; thence northerly, along Baxter-street, to the southerly side of Canal-street; thence north-westerly, on a line parallel to New Canal-street, to a point on said line, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Elm-street; thence northerly, on a line parallel to Elm-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Howard-street; thence westerly, on a line parallel to Howard-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and thence northerly, parallel to Broadway, to the point or place of beginning. Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the Chambers thereof, in the new Court-house, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of April, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Jan. 25, 1872.
WALTER ROCHE,
GRATZ NATHAN,
WILLIAM STUART,
Commissioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the undersigned has been duly appointed by the Supreme Court of this State sole receiver of the NEW AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. All persons indebted to said Corporation are required to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the undersigned, as such receiver, at his office, No. 173 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of March, 1872, and to pay the same. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said Corporation are required to deliver the same to the undersigned, as such receiver, on or before the 4th day of March, 1872. All creditors of said Corporation are required to deliver their respective accounts and demands to the undersigned, as such receiver, on or before the 4th day of March, 1872. All persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said Corporation are required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, as such receiver, at his said office, on the 4th day of March, 1872.—Dated New-York, Aug. 19, 1871.
BERNARD CASSERLY, Receiver.
E. R. MEADE, Attorney for Receiver, No. 63 Wall-street, New-York City.
d20-law10wW

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT AND AUDIT.

Public notice is hereby given, in conformity with section 3, of chapter 9 of the Laws of New-York, enacted Jan. 30, 1872, that an adjourned meeting of the Board of Apportionment and Audit of the City and County of New-York will be held in the office of the Controller of the City of New-York, in the New Court-house, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the 14th day of February, 1872.—Dated New-York, Feb. 13, 1872. RICHARD A. STORRS, Clerk.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. CLARA A. ALMA, OF PARIS, (Clara Antonia, late of San Francisco,) Business and Medical Clairvoyant, is about leaving for Europe shortly. No. 1,130 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.

EIGHTH WEEK OF JULIUS CÆSAR.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
as BRUTUS.
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as CASSIUS.
In consequence of prior engagements made by Mr. BARRETT, the management is reluctantly compelled to announce THIS as his LAST WEEK.
Mr. F. C. BANGS..........as.....MARC ANTONY
Mr. D. W. WALLER..........as.....JULIUS CÆSAR
Miss BELLA PATEMAN..........as..........PORTIA
JULIUS CÆSAR
MATINEE ON SATURDAY, AT 1.
Box-book open six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT,
Mr. JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH
will make his first appearance in this City in seven years, assuming for a limited number of nights the rôle of
CASSIUS
in JULIUS CÆSAR.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

200th time! 200th time!
SATURDAY, FEB. 17.
G. L. FOX'S FAMOUS PANTOMIME.

	FOX	
The Matchless Martens.	FOX FOX FOX	The Cats.
HUMPTY	FOX FOX FOX	DUMPTY.
The Kiralfys.	FOX FOX FOX FOX	The Great Wilsons.

Matinees WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 2
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, THURSDAY, Feb. 22, extra matinee of HUMPTY DUMPTY.

AIMEE—FAREWELL MATINEE—NIBLO'S

NIBLO'S GARDEN, WEDNESDAY, at 1½ P. M.
MLLE. MARIE AIMEE,
returning from her brilliant triumphs in Boston, will give in New-York, en route for New-Orleans,
ONE FAREWELL MATINEE,
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, at 1½ P. M.,
when she will appear in her greatest success,
LA PERICHOLE.
AIMEE (last time in New-York)..LA PERICHOLE
NOE (last time in New-York)..........PIQUILLO
Admission, $1; reserved seats, parquette and parquette circle, $1 50; family circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.) 50c. Seats secured at box-office.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........DIRECTOR.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
ARENIC FEATS OF VIVID BEAUTY
BY FINISHED AND ARTISTIC EXPERTS.
THIRD AND LAST WEEK of the EQUESTRIAN PANTOMIME OF
RIDE A JACK HORSE TO BANBURY CROSS.
Re-engagement of the wonderful and versatile
JEE BROTHERS,
WITH THEIR NOVEL MUSICAL ROCKS.
The best circus troupe in the world in marvelous equestrian, gymnastic, and acrobatic acts.

ST. JAMES THEATRE, 28TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.—ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.—A new Society Play, entitled

MARRIAGE.	MARRIAGE.
New Scenery.	Marguerite Brooks.
Magnificent Appointments.	Miss GRISWOLD.
Superb Cast.	Col. CARROL GRAY.
	Mr. MACKAYE.

Seats secured six days in advance.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 P. M.

DAN BRYANT'S, 23D-ST.

CROWDED NIGHTLY
with fashionable and delighted
AUDIENCES.
EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT

PROF. MULDER-FABBRI'S OPERA.

The managers regret to announce that in consequence of the
Indisposition of members of the company,
There will be no performance today
at the Stadt Theatre.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—Classes for vocal culture and reading music, for thorough instruction in piano or violin, for theory of music and foreign languages, by the most celebrated professors, are constantly forming. For particulars see circulars.
H. SCHROEDER, Director.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS and floor tiling. FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97 and 105 East Houston-st.

LECTURES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Friday, Feb. 23, Saturday, 24th, and Tuesday, 27th. at 8 o'clock P. M.,

DR. T. S. LAMBERT

WILLGIVE A COURSE OF THREE LECTURES.

1st. Nature of Life, VITALITY and LONGEVITY. Two-fifths of the mature are necessarily short-lived; two-fifths naturally long-lived; one-fifth partaking of both. Why?

2d. PERSONAL EXTERNAL INDICATIONS of VITALITY and LONGEVITY, answering the question. Am I probably LONG or SHORT lived?

3d. Practical Applications especially to LIFE INSURANCE; the correct philosophy and methods.

Questions respectfully solicited upon topics discussed.

Tickets, 50 cents; course, $1; obtainable at the office.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The eighth lecture of the course will be delivered at Steinway Hall on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, at 8 o'clock, by Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS. Subject, *Virtues and their Pretenses*. Doors open at 7½ o'clock.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN ROEMMILT and ANDREW LEICHT, bankrupts. District of New-Jersey, ss.—This is to give notice that a warrant in bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, against the estate of John Roemmilt and Andrew Leicht, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, in said district, adjudged bankrupts on petition of their creditors. That the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Jersey City, in said district, before Statts S. Morris, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the 5th day of March, A. D., 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M. SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.
f14-2aw2wW* Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX MUNZESHEIMER, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—This is to give notice that a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, against the estate of Max Munzesheimer, of Newark, in the County of Essex, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt on petition of his creditors; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Newark, in said district, before Statts S. Morris, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the 27th day of February, A. D., 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M.
SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.
f14-1aw2wW* Per J. C. BAILEY, Deputy.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM FLEMING SMITH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William Fleming Smith, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of February, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, Nos. 12 and 14 John-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for a hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.—Dated at New-York, on the 30th day of January, 1872.
ja31-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR the discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.—JOSEPH LOEWENBERG, of the City of New-York.—Notice first published on the 20th day of December, A. D., 1871.—Creditors to appear before Hon. John H. McCunn, one of the Justices of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, at the Superior Court of the City of New-York, at the Court-house in the City and County of New-York, on the 7th day of March next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.—New-York, Dec. 18, 1871.
VAN SLYCK & WARDELL,
d20-1aw10wW* Attorneys for Insolvent.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ADOLPH LEMAN, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of ADOLPH LEMAN, of Rhinebeck, in the County of Dutchess, in said district; and who was, to wit, on the 16th day of September, A. D. 1871, adjudged bankrupt, upon the petition of himself, by the District Court of said district. Dated at Hudson, the 9th day of February, A. D. 1872.
JAMES R. ALLEN, Assignee,
Chatham Village, Columbia County, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. DUNHAM, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said Court, at Trenton, New-Jersey, and show cause why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.
f14-1aw6wW*

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REward. Dropped on 3d-av. cars, or stepping from them at 31st-st. and 3d-av., a pocket-book containing money, and papers of no value except to owner. Above reward will be paid for returning same to owner at Bank of the State of New-York, No. 33 William-st.

LOST—ON MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 12, 1872, between Reade and Warren sts., a pocket-book. By returning the same to No. 33 Nassau-st., Room No. 37, a liberal reward will be given.

BANKRUPT BANKS.

Walter Roche Arrested for the Abstraction of $60,000.

He is Held in $50,000 Bail—The Financial Exhibit of the Stuyvesant Bank—The Market and Guardian Banks.

WALTER ROCHE'S ARREST.

Appropriating $66,200 of the Bowling-Green Bank Depositors' Money—The Affidavits in the Case—Bailed in $50,000.

The Vice-President and Secretary of the Bowling-green Savings Bank have for the last few days been diverting themselves and their friends by the performance of a little game of hide-and-seek. WALTER ROCHE, the Vice-President, has been hunting up evidence for the criminal prosecution of REEVES E. SELMES, the Secretary. SELMES had been hiding from ROCHE, though at the same time he busied himself in hunting up evidence against his superior officer. In this interesting match between the two men who are mainly responsible for the collapse of the Bowling-green Bank, and the consequent misery, SELMES may be proclaimed the victor, and, in having vanquished his opponent, he can congratulate himself upon his own temporary escape from a similar dilemma.

A suit was brought, on Monday, in the Superior Court, before Justice MONELL, against Mr. ROCHE, as announced in yesterday's TIMES, and an order of arrest was issued. In response to this order Mr. ROCHE surrendered himself to Sheriff BRENNAN, yesterday morning, and his bail was fixed at $50,000. ROCHE asked for time to procure bondsmen, and the Sheriff gave him until 2 o'clock, at which hour he returned, accompanied by Messrs. FRANK HIGGINS and WM. C. CONNER, who consented to become surety, and justified in the sum required. The following are the affidavits on which the order of arrest was granted:

THE AFFIDAVITS.

SUPERIOR COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—REEVES E. SELMES, of the said City, being duly sworn, says that from the month of September, in the year 1868, until on or about the 20th day of November, 1871, he was the Secretary of the Bowling-green Savings Bank, of the City of New-York, and except the month of October, 1870, and from the 17th day of June to the 11th day of September, 1871, he was in daily attendance, except on Sundays and holidays, during business hours at the banking-office of said bank, and was cognizant of all the dealings therewith, except as aforesaid, and particularly with the transaction therewith by the above defendant [WALTER ROCHE;] that the said defendant was, during all the aforesaid time, the Vice-President of said Savings Bank, and the superior officer of this deponent, who was subject to his directions and instructions; that between Oct. 31, 1870, and Jan. 12, 1871, this deponent, by the direction and instruction of the said defendant, drew checks on the Bowling-green Savings Bank, and against its founds, to the amount of $66,200, which said checks were paid out of the funds of said Bowling-green Savings Bank to the said defendant, and not out of any deposits, moneys, or credits in said bank belonging to said defendant; that at the time deponent drew said checks he supposed that the proceeds thereof would be applied to the payment of the outstanding obligations of said bank; that upon the checks aforesaid, the said defendant drew and received the said sum of $66,200 aforesaid, the funds and moneys of said bank, and did not, as deponent is informed and believes, apply them to the payment of any indebtedness or obligation of said bank, but converted the same to his own use, and has not repaid the same to said bank or any portion thereof.
R. E. SELMES.

Sworn to me the 6th day of February, 1872.
SETH M. ELDRIDGE,
Notary Public for City and County of New-York.

The following is a copy of the sworn statement of Mr. SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, receiver:

Shepherd F. Knapp, as Receiver of the Bowling-green Savings Bank, the City of New-York, vs. Walter Roche.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, SS. SHEPHERD F. KNAPP being duly sworn says that on the 20th day of November, 1871, by an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, in and for the First Judicial Department, duly made in an action pending therein, in which JAMES LEE was plaintiff and the Bowling-green Savings Bank, of the City of New-York, was defendant. This deponent was duly appointed receiver of all the property, goods, chattels, choses in actions, assets and effects of the Bowling-green Savings Bank aforesaid, a corporation duly incorporated under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act to incorporate the Bowling-green Savings Bank, of the City of New-York," passed May 19, 1868. * * * Deponent further says that he has read the affidavits of REEVES E. SELMES, made herein on the 6th day of February, 1872, and that no portion of the moneys mentioned therein have been paid to this deponent as such receiver, or otherwise by the said defendant, WALTER ROCHE, or any one in his behalf. Deponent further says that the checks, drafts and vouchers hereto annexed, and the indorsements thereon, are correct copies of the originals in deponent's possession, as such receiver as aforesaid, and upon which the said defendant, ROCHE, as deponent, is informed and believes, obtained, received and used the sum of $66,200 mentioned in the affidavit of said SELMES.
S. F. KNAPP.

The following are copies of the checks upon which the $66,000 was drawn:

No. 3,156. NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1870.
BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 33 BROADWAY.
Pay to the order of Secretary twenty thousand dollars ($20,000.) R. E. SELMES.
Indorsed: R. E. Selmes, Secretary.

Bowling-green Savings Bank.
No. 218. NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1870.
TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
Pay to the order of R. E. SELMES, Secretary, ten thousand dollars ($10,000.)
HENRY SMITH, President.
WALTER ROCHE, Acting Secretary.
Indorsed, R. E. SELMES, Secretary, Stamped. "For deposit to credit of Guardian Institution; stamped, "Indorsement correct, Bowery National Bank."

Bowling-green Savings Bank.
No. 1,281. NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1871.
GROCERS' NATIONAL BANK,
of the City of New-York.
Pay to the order of R. E. SELMES, Esq., Secretary, ten thousand dollars. ($10,000.)
HENRY SMITH, President.
WALTER ROCHE, Acting Secretary.
Indorsed, R. E. SELMES, Secretary. Stamped, "For deposit to credit of Guardian Saving Institution." Stamped, "Indorsement correct, National Bank."

Bowling-green Savings Bank.
No. 255. NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1870.
TENTH NATIONAL BANK.
Pay to the order of Walter Roche, Esq., twenty thousand dollars ($20,000.)
HENRY SMITH, President.
R. E. SELMES, Secretary.
Indorsed: WALTER ROCHE.
Stamped, "For deposit to credit of Guardian Savings Institution."
Stamped, "Indorsement correct, Bowery National Bank."

No. 3,156. NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1870.
BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 33 Broadway.
Pay to the Order of Walter Roche, ten thousand dollars ($10,000.) R. E. SELMES, Secretary.
Indorsed: "W. R."

Bowling-green Savings Bank.
No. 247. NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1870.
TENTH NATIONAL BANK.
Pay to the order of R. E. SELMES ten thousand dollars ($10,000.)
HENRY SMITH, President.
R. E. SELMES, Secretary.
Indorsed, "R. E. SELMES,"
Stamped, "for deposit."
Indorsed, WILLIAM C. EGLESTON.

No. 3,156. NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1870.
BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 33 Broadway.
Pay to the order of W. C. EGLESTON one thousand dollars ($1,000.) R. E. SELMES, Secretary.
Stamped "for deposit."
Indorsed, W. C. EGLESTON.

No. 3,156. NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1871.
BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK.
Pay to the order of WALTER ROCHE nine thousand ($9,000.) R. E. SELMES, Secretary.
Indorsed, "W. R."

Bowling-Green Savings Bank.
No. 249. NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1870.
Pay to order of R. E. SELMES, Esq., Nine Thousand Dollars.
HENRY SMITH, President.
R. E. SELMES, Secretary.
Stamped, for Deposit.
Indorsed: W. C. EGLESTON.

Special Deposit.
No. 3,156. NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1871,
BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 33 BROADWAY.
Pay to the order of cash or bearer Five Thousand Dollars.
R. E. SELMES,
Secretary.

Bowling-green Savings Bank.
No. 339. NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1871.
TENTH NATIONAL BANK.
Pay to the order of Secretary five thousand dollars.
$5,000.
WALTER ROCHE, Vice-President.
R. E. SELMES, Secretary.
Indorsed: "Pay WM. C. EGLESTON or order."
Stamped: "For deposit."
Indorsed: "W. C. EGLESTON."

Special Deposit.
No. 3,156. NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1871.
BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK.
No. 33 Broadway.
Pay to the order of WALTER ROCHE twelve hundred dollars.
R. E. SELMES, Secretary.
Indorsed: "WALTER ROCHE."

The arrest of ROCHE for alleged frauds in connection with the Bank, so soon after charges of having failed to satisfactorily account for some thousands of dollars he held as Treasurer of the Blossom Club, caused considerable informal discussion among the members of the Club last evening, but no definite action was taken.

THE STUYVESANT BANK.

Meetings of Depositors—Financial Statement by the Receiver.

A crowded meeting of the depositors of the Stuyvesant Bank took place yesterday at No. 744 Broadway. The meeting was called by the receiver, Mr. ARCHER, for the purpose of hearing a statement of the present condition of the bank. The following is the full statement of the assets at the time of Mr. ARCHER's appointment as receiver:

Money	$1,812 07
Gold	1,082 65
Checks afterward collected	4,770 20
Bills receivable of the nominal value of	241,339 05
Other claims of the nominal value of about	168,112 55
Against which are collaterals of the nominal amount of about	$590,000 00
A great portion of the assets were in the Grocers' Bank, being bills receivable, discounted by them of	19,200 00
And in the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank	316,020 27
As security for a loan claimed by them to amount to about	175,000 00
Leaving an apparent balance of	$160,220 27

From that time Mr. ARCHER's labors have been devoted to collecting the funds in order to release the collaterals, and to pay off the claim of the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank, where the largest amount of these assets are held. This claim has already been reduced by Mr. ARCHER's payments and the bank's collections, to about $53,000. The balance of the debt due to this bank was about being paid off, and measures were being actively taken to collect the bills receivable, when the bankruptcy proceedings were instituted. Twenty-two suits have already been commenced by Mr. ARCHER upon the claims of the bank which have come into his possession. There are many other large claims, about which he does not think it prudent to take legal measures, and believes that it is only by the most careful attention and judicious compromises that these debts will be recovered and the depositors realize the full amount of their claims.

The lease of the bank building, which has eight years to run, is believed to be of great value. The following is the actual amount of cash receipts and disbursements up to the present:

Receipts	$84,045 16
Disbursements	67,589 22
Cash on hand	$16,455 94

This cash, with the exception of $300 for current expenses, is deposited with the National Trust Company, at the usual rate of interest. Mr. ARCHER has also on hand $5,000 worth of New-York six per cent. bonds, received from the Controller of the State. It was intimated that nine-tenths of the creditors had proved their claims and voted for the receiver as trustee, while only three votes had been recorded for the official assignee. The meeting adjourned at 1 P. M.

Another meeting of the depositors was held at the office of Mr. Register DWIGHT, No. 7 Beekman-street, at 3 P. M., to prove claims and record votes for an assignee or trustee in bankruptcy. It was understood that during the day creditors representing $16,000 had revoked their votes, originally cast in favor of Mr. ARCHER as trustee, and had voted for Mr. JOHN H. PRATT, the official assignee appointed by Judge BLATCHFORD, in the Court of Bankruptcy. It was also stated that a majority of the votes cast in favor of the resolutions presented by Mr. FIELD, were cast by Mr. VAN ORDEN, the late cashier of the bank, to whom power of attorney had been given for that purpose.

Mr. DWIGHT announced that he would carefully examine the papers and claims of the depositors, and would take the necessary steps to have them presented in proper form to the Court. The meeting then adjourned.

The Market Savings Bank.

The Market Savings Bank was again crowded yesterday with depositors who were anxious to prove their claims and vote for a trustee or assignee in bankruptcy. During Monday and Tuesday about four hundred people presented themselves for this purpose. Mr. WORTH, the receiver, states that in consequence of this process and the recent bankruptcy proceedings, the business of the bank is in a very backward condition.

A Correction.

In the list of trustees of the Market Bank, as read at the meeting of depositors on Monday, and published in yesterday's TIMES, the names of JOHN G. LIGHTBODY and ANTONY MATARAN appear. These gentlemen desire it to be understood that they have had no connection whatever with the bank for years, and account for their names thus appearing by supposing that an old list of trustees was read by mistake.

Is Not a Trustee.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of this day, in reporting the list of trustees of the Market Savings Bank, I find my name included. The facts of the case are as follows:

In the Fall of 1868, I was strongly urged to become a trustee, and against my judgment, (for I am no office-seeker,) I consented.

During the few meetings I attended the Board, the bank appeared to me to be in a prosperous condition. Nevertheless, on attending a meeting in May or June, 1869, the monthly report did not meet the views of some of the trustees, myself among them. Some Mississippi bonds were counted at par in favor of the Bank. Notwithstanding our objections, they were overruled.

On my return to business I told our bookkeeper that I should at once resign my trusteeship, which I immediately wrote in his presence and requested him to hand the same to the cashier, which he did; and since that time I have never attended any meeting of the Board, nor have I received any notice from the bank so to do.

I am also much surprised to see the name of Mr. WM. L. COLE on the list. This gentleman had my views on the subject, and I was informed that Mr. COLE also resigned his trusteeship. I feel quite sure that you will do me justice in this matter.

I am, yours very sincerely,
EDWARD WALKER.

No. 5 LIVINGSTON-PLACE,
Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1872.

I hereby certify that I placed in the hand of the Cashier of the Market Savings Bank Mr. EDWARD WALKER's resignation as trustee of that institution. CHAS. YOUNG.

The Guardian Savings Bank.

The Guardian Savings Bank was again opened yesterday, at 10 A. M., for the purpose of paying off small deposits in full, and a dividend of twenty-five per cent. to other depositors. Comparatively few people availed themselves of this opportunity.

Central Savings Bank.

Mr. ISAAC J. SMITH, the receiver of the suspended Central Savings Bank, has issued a notice that all persons having claims against this bank will take the necessary steps to prove their claims before the 17th of February.

THE WEATHER.

Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—7 P. M.—The low barometer which was Monday afternoon over Cape Hatteras, has apparently moved north-eastward, away from the Middle Atlantic coast. North-east winds, with threatening weather and drizzling rain have extended during Tuesday from Virginia to Cape Cod. Partially cloudy and pleasant weather with increasing winds from the south-west and north-west have prevailed during the day in the Southern and Gulf States. The low barometer, which was Monday afternoon in Kansas has moved north-eastward to Lake Huron, attended by threatening weather and light rain from the Ohio Valley, to Upper Canada. Brisk and high winds have circled around, the lowest pressure being at present from the north-west on Lake Michigan, from the south-west on Lake Erie, and south-east on Lake Ontario. A heavy fall in temperature is reported from Michigan to Missouri, and northward. The barometer has again fallen in Oregon, with rain and threatening weather and rising temperature. The rivers have three feet at Cincinnati, and less than one foot at Louisville, St. Louis and Memphis.

PROBABILITIES.

The low barometer on Lake Huron will probably continue to move north-eastward over Canada; the wind on the lower lakes very generally veer to the north-west, with falling temperature, and north-east winds veer to south-west throughout the Atlantic States. Clearing weather, with falling temperature, prevail on Wednesday south and west of Pennsylvania. An area of high barometer, with cold, pleasant weather prevail in the Upper Mississippi Valley and westward, followed by falling barometer and threatening weather Wednesday night.

Dangerous winds are not anticipated for Tuesday night on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

Ordination of Deaconesses.

At St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, a special service was held on Sunday morning last. Six Sisters were solemnly set apart for religious duties by a kind of ordination, Bishop LITTLEJOHN officiating and preaching the sermon. He set forth woman's duties in the Church, leaving the "woman's rights" question for others to discuss. He urged woman's eminent and special fitness for such works of charity and mercy as these Sisters perform in hospitals and elsewhere. "Yet not that woman has all the heart and man all the brain," but let each sex seek its own appropriate sphere, and let both meet the holy requirements of religious duty and benevolence. These Sisters are solemnly set apart, but not by an irrevocable vow. A limited deaconate of three years, leaving them then free to renew or leave their work; such is the basis of this sisterhood; avoiding those permanent obligations which to the Protestant mind seem so perilous.

New-Haven Railroad Commutation Rates.

Several hundred of the most influential citizens of East Chester assembled at Union Hall, Mount Vernon, on Monday evening, for the purpose of taking into consideration their alleged grievances in the shape of rates of commutation and lack of accommodations. A petition to the Legislature, asking that the fare on the road be reduced to two cents per mile for transient fare, and $2 a mile per annum for commutation rate, was numerously signed.

ANOTHER FRAUD EXPOSED.

The Official Stenographers (?) of the District Civil Courts—The List of Patriots Unknown as Short-Hand Writers—What Becomes of $16,000 a Year.

The City pays $16,000 a year for the services of eight stenographers (?) in each of the District Civil Courts, and although these self-sacrificing gentlemen draw their salaries with remarkable regularity, so far as could be learned not one of the eight has ever, since his appointment, presented himself to discharge the duty for which he is paid. Recently cases have come up in the Courts over which Justices KIVLIN and KOCH preside, in which the services of a stenographer were absolutely required, but the most diligent search failed to reveal the presence of such an official, or, in fact, of any person who had ever seen or heard of one in Court. Attention having been directed to the matter, an investigation has been made which shows beyond a doubt that most of the persons whose names are down on the list of official stenographers of these Courts are simply "dummies," or men who never do, or are expected to do, any stenographic work, and could not if asked, but who draw their salaries for work never performed, probably to divide with some one else. There are no stenographers for the Police Courts, but the following are the names of those on the Controller's books who are paid for, but do not perform, the work in the Civil Courts:

	Salary.
First District Civil Court, H. H. Vaughan	$2,000
Second District Civil Court, Francis Murray	2,000
Third District Civil Court, John McCauley	2,000
Fourth District Civil Court, Jacob A. Hutzel	2,000
Fifth Distict Civil Court, Franklin Bien	2,000
Sixth District Civil Court, Richard M. Lush	2,000
Seventh District Civil Court, A. W. Harcombe	2,000
Eighth District Civil Court, Michael Kelly	2,000
Ninth District Civil Court—vacancy.	

An examination of the City Directory fails to show the existence of any H. H. VAUGHAN, who is without doubt a "dummy" to represent some one who does not perform the work. There are five FRANCIS MURRAYS in the Directory, with occupations and residences as follows: Boarding-house, No. 19 James'-slip; eating-house, No. 248 West-street; laborer, No. 303 Eighth-street; lawyer, No. 514 Pearl and No. 296 Seventh-street; and liquors, No. 88 Carmine and No. 20 Bedford-street. It will be seen from this list that none of these persons are likely to have the necessary qualifications for a stenographer's position.

There are twelve persons named JOHN MCCAULEY in the City Directory, but none of them have the occupation of a stenographer. One of them is a reverend gentleman, and the remaining number follow the calling respectively of brakeman, driver, janitor, junk-dealer, laborer, plasterer, plumber and tinsmith. One, living at No. 433 West Thirty-fifth-street, is not set down as having any business or calling. As official stenographers of the Fourth and Fifth District Civil Courts respectively appear the names of JACOB A. HUTZEL and FRANKLIN BIEN. No such names are in the Directory, and there is no knowledge of any such persons being in existence. RICHARD M. LUSH is paid as stenographer of the Sixth District Court, and also holds the position of City Marshal. It is said that he cannot write short-hand, and does not even pretend to possess that accomplishment. The name of A. W. HARCOMBE does not appear in the Directory, and that individual appears to be a myth in everything connected with the place except the regularity with which he draws his salary. The last name on the list is said to represent a newspaper reporter, who does not write short-hand, and has never performed any work as stenographer of the Court. Now that his attention has been called to this palpable fraud, Controller GREEN will doubtless abolish these sinecures, and fill the places with worthy men, who have the ability and the inclination to do their duty.

STREET RUFFIANISM.

Judge Bedford to Send Highwaymen to Prison for Twenty Years—A Case in General Sessions Yesterday.

The alarming prevalence of highway robbery and garroting resorted to by the most desperate ruffians, in Brooklyn and this City, has awakened the attention of our authorities, and Judge BEDFORD, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, expressed a determination not to allow, if he could help it, this class of criminals to go unpunished.

On the night of the 22d of January JAMES MCLAUGHLIN, alias Jimmy Hart, whose picture disgraces the Rogues' Gallery, accosted a German named FREDERICK WEST, and asked WEST what o'clock it was. Mr. WEST said that his watch was not going, and he could not answer him. MCLAUGHLIN then seized him from behind, knocked him down and robbed him. Two policemen who saw him as he was leaving the prostrate body of WEST, gave chase, but could not overtake him. He was caught after a long pursuit in Ninth-avenue by a third policeman. On his arraignment, yesterday, before Judge BEDFORD, he pleaded guilty after the complaining witness' testimony was given, and his notoriously bad character was satisfactorily proven. Judge BEDFORD refused to accept the plea, and sentenced him to twenty years' imprisonment, the full extent of the law, saying:

"Of late the crime of garroting has raised its head in our midst, putting in imminent peril the lives of many citizens. In every legitimate way I am determined to protect this community against ruffians and ruffianism. And I shall take this opportunity of saying that every prisoner properly convicted of garroting shall have meted out to him the full penalty of the law, twenty years in State Prison at hard labor."

It is the intention of the prosecuting authorities to commence a most rigorous warfare on highwaymen, and Police Magistrates have been requested by the District-Attorney to give especial attention to all cases of this kind which comes before them.

Judge BEDFORD has paid much attention, he says, to the increase of this crime, and is satisfied that prompt and severe measures are rendered necessary to arrest it.

The Surrogates Court—Two Important Contested Will Cases Decided—The Belden Trial.

Hon. R. C. HUTCHINGS, Surrogate, yesterday rendered his opinion in two important contested will cases, which have for some time past occupied the attention of the Court, namely, in the Wurts and McBride cases. In the first of these, in the matter of the probate of the will of MARTHA P. WURTS, deceased, the testatrix died at Nice, France, where she had been living for some twelve years, leaving a will by the terms of which she divised the bulk of her estate to CHARLES P. WURTS, a nephew of her husband, deceased. The instrument was contested by relatives of the testatrix, and the main question at issue was the one of domicil, for it was claimed that the decedent having resided so long abroad had surrendered her domicil in the United States, and therefore the will should have been executed as to personal estate, according to the requirements of the laws of France. The will, in fact, was drawn in accordance with our statutes, witnessed by the American Consul, and in the body of it it was stated that the deceased regarded the United States as her home. On the trial considerable evidence was introduced on both sides, which is carefully revived by the Surrogate, and the conclusion arrived at that the will should be admitted to probate. In closing the opinion, Judge HUTCHING's remarks "that in view of the fact that so many American citizens now visit Europe with their families, for health, pleasure, or business, to remain absent a long or indefinite time, leasing their dwellings here meanwhile, there are, I think, considerations of public policy which render it the duty of our Courts to guard jealously the protection of those rights of testamentary disposition of the property of citizens who may die abroad, by wills executed there, according to the law of their native land; and, especially, to be cautious not to allow casual conversations or oral declarations (not often carefully remembered) to have weight against the evidence of correspondence, solemn instruments or natural probabilities in favor of the domicil of origin."

In the other case, that of the will of MATTHEW MCBRIDE, deceased, the instrument is rejected of probate. The deceased was a native of Ireland who lived in this City for many years, and died in 1866, leaving quite a large property. By the will presented for probate the entire estate is bequeathed to one brother and his wife, to the exclusion of all other relatives. The instrument has been contested by SAMUEL MCBRIDE, brother of the decedent, SARAH BLACK, niece of the decedent, and other relatives, on the several grounds following: His alleged incapacity to make a will; that the execution of the said instrument was obtained by fraud, imposition, restraint and undue influence practiced upon the decedent by JOHNSTON MCBRIDE and ELIZA MCBRIDE, named in said will as the two and only beneficiaries. Upon a review of the testimony adduced, the Surrogate is of the opinion that the allegations should be sustained, and therefore rejects the will.

Honors to American Ship Captains.

Through Mr. CHRISTIAN BORS, the Swedish and Norwegian Consul at this port, the Home Government has caused the noble conduct of three American ship Captains, in saving the lives of Swedes and Norwegians at sea, to be appropriately recognized. Capt. JOHN H. WILLEY, of the bark *Ladoga*, of Boston, on Oct. 11, 1870, saved the crew of the Swedish brig *Julie*, Capt. O. J. KLINTBERG, of Wisby. A gold medal has been presented to him bearing the inscription, "*Illis quorum meruere labores.*" Capt. J. NELSON TORREY, of the brig *C. B. Pinckney*, of New-York, on April 13, 1871, rescued the crew of the bark *Hazard*, Capt. C. P. TERNLUND, of Gotheborg. For him a gold medal has been forwarded to Mr. BORS bearing the inscription, "*För berömliga gerningar*"—"For meritorious deeds." It will be presented to Capt. TORREY on his return from his present voyage. Capt. CARL E. SISSON, of the ship *Bridgewater*, of New-York, on April 9, 1871, saved the crew of the Norwegian bark *Bella Donna*, Capt. E. O. SVENNINGTH, of Lulesand. A beautiful marine telescope will be presented to him by the Swedish Consul on the Captain's return from his present voyage.

THE HUDSON RIVER BRIDGE.

Opposition to the Bill Before the Legislature for the Bridge at Poughkeepsie—Resolutions of the Produce Exchange.

On May 10, 1871, a bill passed the Legislature granting a charter to the Poughkeepsie Bridge Company, to span the Hudson at that place by a suspension bridge. Senator PALMER early in this session reported an amendment, allowing the Company to erect piers and abutments, one at each bank, and four in the current. The steam-boat owners and tow-boat men are strongly opposed to the passage of the amendment, for reasons set forth in a protest to the Legislature, signed by citizens of the City of New-York, and others dwelling in various sections of the State, and protests against the passage of the act on the ground that it will obstruct the navigation of the Hudson, the construction of abutments and piers in the channel of the said river creating an impediment to the commerce and business of the said river, which, when viewed as a permanency, surpasses estimation. The principal business of the river comes to it through the canals from the grain and lumber regions of the West, and in "tows" sometimes six boats abreast and 1,000 feet long; these immense "tows" are necessarily unwieldy, and require a large and unobstructed channel to move safely—ebb and flood tides acting upon them so as to render necessary to their management the channel of the river as it is. These "tows," on their return as "light boats," are seriously affected by the south-east or north-west winds, swing greatly out of line, and imperatively require a channel entirely unobstructed by such impediments as the piers of the bridge in the amendment of the said act contemplated.

The Produce Exchange has also taken a deep interest in this proposed amendment, and the Board of Managers passed the following resolutions at a meeting yesterday:

Resolved, That we, the Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange of the City of New-York, and deeply interested in the freedom of the navigation of the Hudson River; in view of the facts above set forth, and many others that might be specified, do earnestly protest against the passage of the said amendment to the said act, and request our Senators and Representatives in the Legislature to vote against the said amendment, as seriously damaging, and of permanent injury to, the business interests of this City.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions, signed by the Chairman and Secretary of this Board, to each of our Senators and Representatives in the Legislature of this State.

THE PERILS OF COASTING.

A Boy Killed and Two Others Fatally Injured—A Terrible Scene.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1871.

A terrible accident happened in this City, Saturday night, by which a young man, named CHARLES WILLIAMS, was instantly killed, two others probably fatally injured, and several receiving injuries of a more or less serious nature. A large crowd of young men and boys were coasting on the Oak-street hill, near the Water Cure, using a bob-sled, upon which they piled promiscuously. Two large torches were placed in front, on the sled, to warn people and teams of its approach, as it went at almost lightning speed down the slippery descent. Several trips had been made in safety, and the sled, crowded with the hilarious passengers, had been again started, when a team belonging to Mr. GOFF came along, and had just commenced the ascent of the hill when the torches warned him of the approach of the sled, which was about in the centre of the hill. The shouts of the boys and glare of the torches frightened the horses, and they became so unmanageable that Mr. GOFF could not turn them out of the road. The sled then at the height of its velocity could not be controlled, and went crashing into the horses. The collision was fearful. One horse was killed outright, the wagon badly wrecked, and the shed dashed into a hundred pieces. The boys, horses and wreck were all piled in one confused mass, and young WILLIAMS was found at the bottom of it all, dead. JOHN WESLER, aged twelve years, was taken out insensible, and another boy was found to be seriously injured. Four others received cuts and bruises. The dead and injured were taken into a house near by, and Drs. O. V. THAYER and JAMES BOWKS summoned, who rendered al aid in their power. An inquest will be held to-morrow evening at the office of S. W. ROGERS

Ladies' Reception at the Union League Club.

A brilliant reception, being the second of the season, was held, last night, at the Union League Club. The handsome and spacious rooms of the club-house were beautifully decorated, and everything that wealth and good taste could devise, was done for the comfort and entertainment of the guests. The most noticeable features were the picture-gallery, which contained a large collection of new oil paintings by prominent American artists, and two brilliant and rare pieces of Gobelin tapestry, of the date of LOUIS XV., which were hung in the vestibule. The billiard-room was transformed into a handsome supper-room, elegantly set out, and capable of accommodating several hundred guests. The theatre of the Club was used as the ballroom, and the stage was decorated with a liberal display of choice flowers and evergreens, and was used by the large orchestra furnished by LANDER. About 700 guests, comprising many of the most prominent ladies and gentlemen of the City, were present during the evening.

The Port Morris Murder—Trial of William Grinder for the Murder of Robert Foster.

The trial of WILLIAM GRINDER for murder was commenced in the Morris County, New-Jersey, Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday at Morristown. GRINDER is on trial for shooting and killing a young man named ROBERT D. FOSTER on the 24th day of October last at a drinking-saloon kept by GRINDER at Port Morris. FOSTER, with three companions, went to GRINDER's place to get whisky, and after drinking and having a bottle filled they started to go away without paying, when GRINDER shot FOSTER.

Queer Burglary in Tenth-Street.

One of the most singular of recent robberies was reported at Police Head-quarters last night. It appears that the liquor-store of JOHN M. EARLE, No. 123 West Tenth-street, was entered by some one who was provided not only with the key of the door, but of that of the safe as well, and, therefore, had no difficulty in securing the funds in the latter. These consisted of $875 in greenbacks, belonging to J. H. MILLER, JR., & Co., and $1,750 in bonds, which were the property of JACOB J. HOUSMAN, but Mr. EARLE himself lost only $30. There is as yet no clue to the thieves.

An Indictment Wanted.

Justice FOWLER wants $1,166 65 from the Board of Audit, which he claims to be due to him for salary. It is alleged that this same Justice owes the City $33,079 65 since the year 1863, when he was Assistant Surrogate. Mayor HALL's attention (when he was District-Attorney) was called to the subject, but he decided that the statute afforded no means of punishment. If it afforded no means of punishment, is there no statute under which the money can be recovered?

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 13.

By Judge Barnard.

Chambers *vs.* Chambers; motion granted; referred back to take all additional testimony that may be offered.

Foster *vs.* Newbrough; motion denied.

A. Habel, formerly Simon Habel, *vs.* Ernestine Habel; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted; custody of children awarded to plaintiff.

Schuyler *vs.* Stevens; motion denied.

Ludwig *vs.* The Jersey City Insurance Company; the money will have to be paid to plaintiff's attorney, he being the owner of it.

COURT OF APPEALS DECISIONS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 13.—In the Court of Appeals today judgments were affirmed with costs as follows:

Middlebrook *vs.* Broadbent; The National Bank of Fishkill *vs.* Speight; Moore *vs.* Moore; Westbrook *vs.* Willey; Finnegan *vs.* Canaher; Owen *vs.* The New-York Central Railroad Company; Williams *vs.* Lawrence.

Judgments reversed and new trials granted to abide the events as follows—Caulkin *vs.* Hellman; Andrews *vs.* Gillespie; Chapman *vs.* McKay. Order granting new trial affirmed and judgment absolute for plaintiff with costs—The City of Brooklyn *vs.* The Brooklyn City Railroad Company. Appeal dismissed with costs—People ex rel. Kilbourne *vs.* Benedict. Appeal dismissed without costs—Paul *vs.* Memger.

The following order was handed down—*Ordered*, That Hiram E. Sickles, of the City of Albany, be appointed reporter of the Court of Appeals in the place of Samuel Hand, resigned.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 40—*United States vs. Vigel.*—Appeal from the Supreme Court of New-Mexico.—The Court below confirmed the claims of the petitioners, (appellees here,) filed under the provisions of the fifth section of the act of June 21, 1860, for a large quantity of land in New-Mexico, estimated at 2,000,000 acres, and originally granted under the name of the "Jornada del Muerto," or journey of the dead. The claim was formerly rejected by the Surveyor-General of the Territory, under the act of 1854, authorizing its examination by that officer, on the ground that the grant having been conditional, and none of the conditions having been performed by the grantees, the grant was invalid, as a claim against the United States. From this decision the claimants appealed to Congress, and the result was the passage of the act of June, 1860, authorizing Vigel and those claiming under him to bring a suit against the Government in the Supreme Court of the Territory, if brought within two years of the passage of the act. The claim was confirmed, but no opinion was ever delivered or filed by the Judges, giving their reasons for rendering the judgment. After contending that the grant was invalid for certain irregularities, it is here urged that the decision of the Surveyor-General, when the case was referred to him, was correct.

B. H. Bristow and J. A. Wills, for Government; Gen. Ewing for claimant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Blatchford and a Jury.

United States vs. a quantity of cigars, claimed by Adolph Trow.—Condemnation of the property was sought in this case, on the ground that the boxes of cigars were found in the sales-room of the plaintiff without being stamped. The defense was that manufacturing was carried on to some extent in the room in which the cigars were seized. The jury found for the Government, and condemned the property.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—FEB. 13.

Before Judge Van Brunt and a Jury.

LIABILITY OF THE CITY FOR THE NEGLECT OF ITS OFFICIALS.

Three cases were tried and decided in this Court today, involving the question of the liability of the City for injuries to private property, resulting from the neglect of duty by the officials. The plaintiffs in the cases were named respectively Hunt, Spring and Lee. It appeared by the testimony that in May, 1863, some City contractors caused to be erected in Seventy-seventh-street, on the east side, a magazine, in which they stored about six tons of powder. The property-owners in the neighborhood, dreading the consequences of an explosion, gave notice of the dangerous character of the magazine to Mr. Opdyke, then Mayor of the City. No steps were taken, however, to cause the removal of the magazine, and on May 11, 1863, an explosion occurred which greatly damaged the property in the neighborhood, including that of the plaintiffs in these cases. The defense set up on the part of the City was that notice to the Mayor was not due notice so as to make the City responsible. The Court held the notice to be sufficient, and the Jury assessed the damages in the case of Hunt at $2,877 54; in the case of Spring at $1,612 87; and in the case of Lee at $771 66.

Lee and Alvord for plaintiffs; D. C. Calvin for defendant.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Phœnix Vocal Society gave a masked soirée at Link's Hall, in Fourth-street, last night.

The Harmonie Vocal Society gave a masquerade at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night.

The second annual ball of the New-York Curling Club was held last evening at Lyric Hall.

The steam-ship *Abyssinia*, from Liverpool, which arrived at this port yesterday, brought 134 emigrants.

The election of officers of the Tenth-avenue Railroad took place yesterday. The old Board was re-elected.

The German Union Women's Aid Society No. 1 gave a masquerade at the National Assembly Rooms last night.

The old New-York City Central Underground Railway are making efforts to hasten the construction of their road.

WILLIAM F. KING was held in $300 bail, yesterday, at Essex Market, for stabbing his wife ELIZA in the neck with a pocket-knife.

We have received from H. W. G. $5, from M. W. $5, and from "Others" $7—in all $17—for the relief of the family of Mrs. MARY HOLLAND.

Commissioner BETTS yesterday committed JOHN P. HAYDEN for appropriating a portion of his estate after he had been declared a bankrupt.

The Custom-house Committee charged with revising the rates of storage, is busily engaged daily and will be ready to report by Saturday.

The New-York Masquerade Club gave a reception last evening at Apollo Hall. There was a large assemblage despite the inclement weather.

Yesterday a large number of persons signed a remonstrance against the proposed extension of Lafayette-place from Great Jones to Bleecker-street.

It is stated that MINER, who was recently tried for counterfeiting and acquitted, will be soon tried on a charge of selling $2 counterfeit plates.

HUGH BOYLE, a brutal-looking fellow, was yesterday sent to the Penitentiary for four months, by Justice SHANDLEY, for beating his aged mother.

ELIZA STACOM was locked up in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of stealing a quantity of clothing belonging to Mrs. HANNAH LANE, of No. 591 Third-avenue.

Company C, of the Twelfth Regiment, gave a military and masked ball at the Harmonie Rooms, and Company C, of the Fifth Regiment, gave a masquerade at the Casino, last night.

Rev. Mr. HAYWOOD, of Chicago, lectured last evening at All Souls Church, upon "Our First Families," the proceeds to be devoted to the rebuilding of his church in Chicago, recently destroyed by fire.

At a meeting of the Board of Police yesterday, a resolution was adopted providing for free vaccination by the Police Surgeons to all applicants at the various Police stations throughout the City.

A Convention of French benevolent societies of the United States was recently held at Chicago, when a Central Union was formed. The Executive Committee of the organization is located in this City.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, HERMAN HERNSTEIN, the agent of Miss MATILDA HERON, was committed for assaulting a colored woman named WILLIAMS, janitress where Miss HERON resides.

At 5½ o'clock last evening, AUGUST OTTIE, who resided in North Fourth-street, Williamsburg, while at work at the new Post-office, fell from a scaffold, and was instantly killed. The remains were taken in charge by the Police.

Gen. MCDOWELL appeared at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, and charged CAROLINE HOLMES, a colored woman, with stealing wearing apparel belonging to himself and Mrs. MCDOWELL. The prisoner was committed.

At a meeting of the Twenty-first Assembly District Republican Association, last evening, WM. HAW, Jr., presiding, a resolution urging the State Legislature to adopt the Committee of Seventy's charter was carried unanimously.

Controller GREEN is preparing to pay off the inspectors and poll-clerks employed at the last election, but with the qualifications that none shall be paid against whom complaints have been made, or where they are on any other City pay-roll.

The Seventeenth Ward Committee of Political Reform last evening passed resolutions protesting against the ninety-second section of the charter, proposed by the Committee of Seventy, which grants appropriations for sectarian purposes.

The investigation into the charges brought against ALEXANDER MOOREHOUSE, Principal of Grammar School No. 20, by the School Trustees of the Tenth Ward, was resumed yesterday afternoon by the Subcommittee of the Department of Public Instruction.

Miss SARAH F. SMILEY preached last night at the (Methodist Episcopal) Trinity Church on Thirty-fourth-street, to a large audience composed for the greater part of women. The preacher is a little bright-looking lady, about thirty years of age, with black hair and large black eyes.

A quarrel occurred on Sunday, the 4th inst., about a dog at No. 477 Pearl-street, during which HUGH MCGLONE knocked down JOHN BELL and kicked him about the body. BELL was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he died on Monday. MCGLONE has been arrested and is held to await the result of an inquest.

A report was circulated yesterday to the effect that RICHARD B. CONNOLLY had gone to Europe. On inquiring at his residence, in Park-place, last evening, a TIMES reporter was informed that he was at home. TWEED was at his office in Duane-street throughout the day, while SWEENY remained at his residence.

The New York Sportsman's Club have resolved to use every means in their power to put a stop to the sale of venison between the 1st of March and the 1st of August; quail, between the 1st of March and the 20th of October; rough grouse, commonly called partridge, and prairie chicken, between the 1st of March and the 1st of September, and speckled trout before the 15th of March or after the 15th of September.

The trustees of the New-York Department of the Life Association of America yesterday elected the following directors: Geo. T. Hope, Chas. L. Hallgarten, Fred. Mead, Thos. L. Smull, Nathaniel L. McCready, Jenkins Van Schaik, Geo. W. Savage, Adolph W. Engler, Jas. M. Motley, Carlisle Norwood, Edward A. Stansbury, Carl L. Recknagel and James H. Cogaill.

A meeting of down-town merchants was held yesterday at the office of Messrs. WILSON & AXMUS, Front-street, to take into consideration the present system of postal communication between this City and Jamaica. A petition was drawn up requesting that Postmaster CRESWELL would issue an order compelling the Brazil steamers to wait for the British mail, there being but a few hours difference in the arrival of both steamers.

JOSEPH WOLF and P. AMARR were brought before Commissioner SHIELDS, some time ago, charged with manufacturing gold pieces, resembling the ordinary gold dollar of the United States, as charms. The Commissioner held that the making of this coin was illegal, and contrary to the statute, but that in this particular case the evidence showed that there had been no intent on the part of the defendants to fraudulently pass them as genuine. He discharged the defendants.

BROOKLYN.

EDWARD ELLIS, a German, residing at No. 142 Flushing-avenue, was found dead in his bed, yesterday morning. It is supposed he died of small-pox.

The body of an infant, sewed up in a piece of white muslin, was found in the court-yard of the dwelling at President and Henry streets yesterday morning.

A meeting of the Long Island Historical Society was held, last evening, in the chapel of the Packer Institute. Hon. CHARLES C. JONES, Jr., read a paper on the life and work of Count PULASKI.

By direction of the authorities at Washington, an action has been commenced against the late Collector of Internal Revenue, A. M. WOOD, and his sureties, to recover the sum of $22,000, which it is asserted he has failed to account for.

THEODORE HARDER, a German living in Gates-avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., has been missing since Friday last, and fears of foul play are entertained by his friends; and ROBERT SEYMOUR, tinsmith, of South Fifth-street, Williamsburg, has also mysteriously disappeared.

The Subcommittee of the Committee of Fifty having completed their examination of the accounts of the Water Board, have in a letter addressed to Mr. FOWLER, President of the Board, complimented him on the manner in which the accounts of the Department have been kept.

A letter, dated Jan. 30, having reference to the Panormo murder, was picked up in Henry-street, a few days ago, and handed to the Chief of Police. It commences with "Friend WILL," and exhorts him to leave the city. It is signed "ELLEN." The letter is considered a hoax.

JAMES MCLAUGHLIN, who was jointly indicted with JOHN GILROY, for robbery in the first degree, was tried in the Court of Sessions yesterday. The charge against him was that on the 15th of January last he, in company with two others, assaulted Prof. SOLOMON WAESSERMAN, on Prince-street, near Myrtle-avenue, and robbed him. MCLAUGHLIN set up an alibi, and the jury disagreed.

LONG ISLAND.

JOHN HARRINGTON has been elected President of the Board of Trustees, New-Lots Fire Department.

On account of the prevalence of scarlet-fever at Islip, the public school has been discontinued for the present.

The owners of the Shinnecock Hills have applied to the Legislature for a charter to organize a company bearing the title of "The Proprietors of the Shinnecock Hills."

In the inquest on the body of JOHN BREBET, alias "Dutch John," at Long Island City, the jury brought in a verdict yesterday of accidental death, caused by falling down stairs.

The bark *Robert Fletcher*, ashore at Moriches, has gone to pieces, and the beach for a long distance is strewn with portions of her cargo, which consisted mainly of Chinese goods.

AUGUST HOLU, a German musician, residing in South Fourth-street, Williamsburg, in attempting to jump on the 6½ eastern train on the Long Island Railroad, on Monday evening, fell under the rear car, receiving fatal injuries.

Mrs. ANN MUIR has commenced suit against the Town Board of New-Lots, for the recovery of $100 damages done to her building by the members of the New-Lots Fire Department, while extinguishing a recent fire on Broadway, East New-York.

Hon. J. M. OAKLEY has introduced a bill in the Legislature authorizing the building of a horse-railroad from Hunter's Point to Flushing, via Jackson-avenue and the Flushing free road. The bill provides that the gauge of the road shall conform to the usual width of Long Island market wagons.

NEW-JERSEY.

WM. H. RASCHER, who was arrested in Newark, on Saturday, for attempting to swindle an auctioneer, by selling spelter for block tin, was taken to Trenton yesterday, to answer charges of a similar character.

The Jersey City Board of Public Works yesterday agreed to purchase the Harrison estate for the purpose of erecting a new City Hall and other public buildings. It comprises 159 city lots, and the price to be paid is $300,000.

The trial of Officer CHARLES HARNED for the murder of HENRY NOLTE, on Oct. 29, was yesterday continued before Judge BEDLE, in the Hudson County Court, and the evidence concluded. After offering the pistol, ball, and an explanatory map in evidence, the prosecution closed, and the defense having stated their willingness to let the case go to the jury, the Court adjourned until this morning.

The funeral of Mrs. JULIA ZABRISKIE, wife of Hon. A. O. ZABRISKIE, Chancellor of New-Jersey, took place yesterday afternoon, from the house No. 13 Sussex-place, Jersey City. Rev. Dr. HOLLOWAY conducted the services, and Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL, President of Rutgers College, made a brief address. A large assemblage of members of the Bench and Bar, State officials and eminent citizens, in public and private life, were in attendance.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Naval orders—Lieut. F. August Miller has been ordered to company duty at Boston Navy-yard. Commodore Alfred Taylor is detached from duty as inspector of the Twelfth Light-house District, and placed on waiting orders. Commander Charles J. M. Dougal is detached from the Naval Rendezvous at San Francisco, and ordered as inspector of the Twelfth Light-house District. Lieut. W. W. Rhoades has been detailed from the Boston Navy-yard, and ordered to the *Powhattan*; Lieut. Henry R. Baker, from the receiving ship *Ohio*, is ordered to the *Iroquois*; Assistant-Pay-master Thompson, detached from the *Constitution*, is ordered as assistant to the Pay-master at the Naval Academy.

[Advertisement.]

ALL PERSONS INTERESTED in opposing the extension of Lafayette-place from Great Jones to Bleecker-street, will find a remonstrance against the same for signature at the office of JOHN T. IRVING, No. 24 Pine-street, Room No. 26. There will be no expense, but it should be attended to at once.
JOHN T. IRVING.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Minnesota	Feb. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	Feb. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Spain	Feb. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Rhein	Feb. 17	New-York	Bremen.
City of Wash'n	Feb. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
India	Feb. 17	New-York	Glasgow.
Republic	Feb. 17	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA.

Ocean Queen	Feb. 15	New-York	Aspinwall.
Morro Castle	Feb. 15	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

WEDNESDAY.

For Liverpool via Queenstown, by the *Minnesota*, at 7½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for double paid letters on the pier at the foot of 3d-st., in Hoboken, until 10 o'clock.

THURSDAY.

For Havana, by the *Morro Castle*, at 2 P. M., with a supplementary mail for double-paid letters on Pier No. 4 North River, until 2:30 P. M....For Aspinwall, Kingston and the South Pacific and Central American ports, by the *Henry Chauncey*, at 10 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	7 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

STUYVESANT
SAFE DEPOSIT CO.,
CORNER 3d-AVENUE AND 7th-STREET,
OPPOSITE 7TH REGIMENT ARMORY.
DIVIDE YOUR RISKS
In cases of large fires or sudden riots, the location of these vaults is considered the best in the city. Rental of safes $15 to $100 per year.
DANIEL F. TYLER, Sec. KEN'H BEADLESTON, Pres.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....6.54 | Sun sets.....5.33 | Moon sets..11:38
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..11:17 | Gov. Island..12:06 | Hell Gate...1:49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Feb. 13.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Minnesota, Freeman, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, Henry Morgan & Co.; Fanita, Doane, Wilmington, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Wm. P. Clyde, Scott, City Point, Norfolk, Richmond, W. P. Clyde; F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with H. F. Dimock.

Barks Concezione, (Ital.,) Leboffe, Bristol, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.; Catharine Chalmers, (Br.,) Clark, Rotterdam, Geo. F. Bulley; Azelia, (Br.,) Weston, Gibraltar for orders, Russell, Howes & Co.; Montezuma, Hammond, Barbados, T. & F. A. Dwight & Co.; Ann Wheaton, (Br.,) Puddle, Kingston, Jam., Geo. F. Bulley; Proteus, Chipman, Havana, Jas. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Victoria, (Swed.,) Plumgran, Seville, Funch, Edye & Co.; Nile, (Br.,) Nickinson, Carthagena, B. J. Wenberg; Rio Grande, McLellan, Havana, &c., J. B. Phillips & Sons; R. S. Hassell, Hodgdon, Manzanilla and Trinidad, Moss & Ward; Gipsy Queen, Noyes, Matanzas, &c., Winchester & Towne; William H. Parks, Williams, Charleston, Evans, Ball & Co.; Harbor Grace, (Br.,) Brown, St. John, N. F., G. B. Ironsides.

Schrs. Annie Whiting, Hutchinson, Demerara, Ed. Rowe & Co.; Edwin J. Palmer, Stevens, Campeachy, &c., Moller & Thiebaud; Margaret & Lucy, Crossman, Cardenas, &c., Waydell & Co.; Starlight, Hopkins, Jacksonville; Ella W. Pennell, Mitchell, Charleston, Bentley, Miller & Co.; Albe B. Dyer, Cummings, Port Lemonck; S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford; Geo. Washington, Peck, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Emily B. Souder, Burdick, New-Orleans Feb. 4, and S. W. Pass, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Baker. Has had heavy N. E. winds the entire passage. Feb. 11, lat. 35 34, lon. 75 10, spoke ship Sandusky, from Trapani, for New-York.

Steam-ship Ariadne, Doane, Galveston Feb. 2, and Key West 6th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co. Feb. 12, off Chincoteague, passed through considerable quantities of wrecked stuff, apparently from a vessel that had been burned.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah Feb. 10, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, cotton, &c., to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Norwich, Hines, Salem, with mdse. to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde.

Bark Gazelle, (of New-Haven,) Black, St. Pierre, Martinique, 16 ds., with sugar and coffee to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras; Feb. 10, lat. 37, lon. 73 40, had a gale from N. E. to N. W., lasting 48 hours. Left in port bark Golden Fleece, Rhodes, for New-York, wtg.

Bark Prindsesse Alexandra, (Dan.,) Verden, St. Croix 19 ds., in ballast to Roche Brothers & Co. Has had N. E. gales the entire passage, and been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras; Feb. 10, off the Delaware, had a gale from N. E. lasting 36 hrs.

Brig Silas N. Martin, (of Castine,) Brown, Demerara 25 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Sld. in co. with bark Mayflower, for New-York.

Schr. Gersh Banker, Colton, Para 20 ds., with rubber and nuts to Francis Moran. Sld. in co. with schr Francis Burdett, for New-York, and parted co. Jan. 28, in lat. 1 27 N., lon. 48 32; Feb. 11, lat. 36 40, lon. 72 45, passed two barks and two brigs bound N., with loss of spars and sails; left in port, brig Salinas, Lund, for New-York, ldg.; schr. Charles Moody, for do. next day.

Schr. Abijail Haynes, Crowley, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. J. Herarty, Herarty, Boston, for Wilmington, N. C.

Schr. S. E. Davis, Hatch, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Uncas, Champlin, Norwich, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Amos F. Cobb, Baker, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Rebecca Florence, Smith, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Geo. Messenger, —, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Forest Oak, Parker, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Alice Clarence, Freeman, Portland, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Transit, Rackett, Branford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Abbie S. Oakes, Pilsbury, New-Haven.

Schr. Rambler, Rogers, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. J. B. Austin, Kelly, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Nevada, Davis, Portland, for Philadelphia.

Schr. C. P. Schultis, Young, Bridgeport.

Schr. Ellen M. Baxter, Allen, Providence.

Schr. Jas. Hoffman, Guptil, New-Haven.

Schr. Samuel Carlton, Burke, Newport.

Schr. Julia Tate, Tate, Bridgeport.

Schr. Belle, Simpson, Bridgeport.

Schr. Volant, Kelly, Providence.

Schr. Chillion, Winslow, Portland, Me.

Schr. Dart, Williams, Stamford.

Schr. O. C. Acken, Meade, Stamford.

Schr. Evelyn, Berger, Stamford.

Schr. Eastern Light, Gross, Boston.

SAILED.—Steam-ships Hammonia, for Hamburg; Virgo, for Savannah.

WIND.—Sundown, fresh, N., cloudy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—Arr. steamer Achilles, from Philadelphia.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 13.—Arr. steam-ships Magnolia, Huntsville and Rapidan, from New-York, and Wyoming, from Philadelphia; barks Economist, from Teneriffe; Trasvuita, from Havana, and Jules, from St. Thomas; schr. Zinga, from Havana.

Cld. steam-ship Leo, for New-York, and ship Mary A. Palmer, for St. John's, N. B.

European Marine News.

PLYMOUTH, Feb. 13.—The steam-ship Nile, from Aspinwall, via Jamaica and St. Thomas, arrived here yesterday.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 13.—Arr. ship Carnarvon Castle, from New-York, Jan. 22, with 369 bales of cotton.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.
OAK WITH PLATED MOUNTINGS, FROM LONDON,
WATER-PITCHERS, BISCUIT-BOXES, BOWLS, &c, WITH PORCELAIN LININGS.

FURNITURE
AND
CURTAINS.
B. L. Solomon & Sons, Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway, having the Largest and most Complete Stock to be found in the City, call attention of those about to furnish, or in want of any article, to the advantage of looking through their Warerooms.
ALL our Upholstering done on our own premises, under our own Supervision, and all work guaranteed.
Estimates and Designs given for furnishing a house complete with FURNITURE, CURTAINS, MIRRORS, &c.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway, opposite Bond-St.

F. KRUTINA
OFFERS HIS LARGE AND MOST ELEGANT STOCK OF
FURNITURE,
OF THE LATEST STYLE AND FINISH,
AT
HIS MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
NOS. 96 AND 98 EAST HOUSTON-ST.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.

WARREN RANGE.
FIRST PREM. AM. INST. '71.
Double Elevated Oven, Warming Closet, Broiling Door, Fender Guard, Dumping and Shaking Grate, Direct Draft.
FULLER, WARREN & CO.,
No. 236 Water-st., New-York.

J. B. & J. M. CORNELL,
Office Nos. 139 to 143 Centre-st., N. Y.,
BUILDERS IN IRON.

EIGHTH TRADE SALE
OF
RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES,
IN
NEW-YORK CITY,
ON
THURSDAY, Feb. 15, 1872.
The Hayward, Meyer, Boston, New Brunswick and New-Jersey Rubber, Boot and Shoe Companies will offer and sell 150,000 pairs of rubbers of the various styles manufactured by them, at stores Nos. 44 Park-place and 39 Barclay-st.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
CLEMENT S. PARSONS, Auctioneer.
By F. H. NAZRO.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY.
A special meeting of the stockholders of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company will be held at the office of the said Company, in the City of Topeka, in Kansas, on FRIDAY, Feb. 29, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking a contract to build the railroad of the Wichita and South-western Railroad Company; also of taking a lease of said railroad.
CHAS. W. PIERCE,
Sec'y A., T. & S. Fe R. R. Co.
Dated Jan. 22, 1872.